Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,803—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 5.30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1912				
22nd Nov.	SALSETTE	6040	MARMORA	10500
30th ,,	MEDINA	12507	.....	...
7th Dec.	ARCADIA	7000	MOLDAVIA	10000
14th ,,	EGYPT	3000	.....	...
21st ,,	SALSETTE	6040	MANGOLIA	10000
28th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

4th Jan	SALSETTE	6040	MANTUA	11000
11th ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6040	MALWA	11000
25th ,,	ARABIA	8001	.....	...
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6040	MOOLTAN	15500
8th ,,	CHINA	8000	.....	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6040	MALOJA	12500
22nd ,,	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
1st March	MOREA	11930	.....	...
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6040	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	†ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6009	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	...
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W C SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

THE following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay on
*Elysia	6363	J. Coverley	21st Nov. 1912.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec. ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	15th ,, ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	31st ,, ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	18th Jan. 1913.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	2nd Feb. ,,

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

*Elysia	6763	J. Coverley	23rd Feb. 1913.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th March ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd ,, ,,
*Circassia	6716	C F.Osborne R.N.R	10th April ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd ,, ,,
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	5th May ,,
*Elysia	6363	J. Coverley	18th ,, ,,

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	,, 445	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 593	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 824	1,399
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	,, 445	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., AGENTS, Bombay

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI, Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons. Sailing Date, Time, Route via

Lhasa .....2184 Mon. 18th Nov. 11 a.m.* P.D. and C.M.
Dwarka.....1695 Thurs. 21st Nov. 9 a.m. † C.M.
Linga .....2185 Friday 22nd Nov. ‡ 6 a.m. direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.
† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH. (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 21st Nov. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mohomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda" 3,172 tons, on Wednesday, 20th November, calling at Verawal, Maogrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons on Thursday 28th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lightning," on 19th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,

Ballard Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY, 18th November, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	21st Nov. 1912.
"Armand Behic"	6385	Mouret	16th Jan. 1913.
Sydney	4120	Rat	13th Feb. 1913.
Yarra	4142	Tivolle	13th Mar. 1913.
Australien	6385	Costa	11th April, 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	I class	II-class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Gegeral Italian's steamer at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST BY TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Albert Building, Horaby Road, Bombay.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	6,000	A. Muzio	15th Dec. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	D. Maganzini.	15th Jan. 1913.
Sardegna	6,000	A. Muzio	15th Feb. 1913.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from,	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Capri	6,000	A. de Amezaga	10th Dec. 1912
Ischia (a)	6,000	G. Belsito	8th Jan. 1913
Capri (a)	6,000	A. de Amezaga	8th Feb. 1913

(a) Proceeding direct from Singapore to KOBE.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations; for further particulars apply to

G. FERRERO, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

TURNER MORRISON & Co., Agents.

COLLARS.

LAUNDERED, GLAZED AND TURNED BY ELECTRIC MACHINERY,

AT ONE ANNA EACH.

Leaving room for the tie to slip round and giving the wearer a

"WELL-DRESSED APPEARANCE."

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO., DRY CLEANING, DYEING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS.

2-14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

OAKES' MADRAS CHEROOTS

Are recognised as the standards of excellence. They are hand-made, and guaranteed free from opium. Highest awards whenever exhibited. The following are a few popular Brands:—

	Per 100 Rs.	A.
Orientals, 5"—Boxed 100	3	8
United Service, 6" ,, 50	7	0
Vishnus (Longs) 5" ,, 100	3	14
Vishnus (Shorts) 3½" ,, 100	2	12

Obtainable at all Stores and Tobacconists throughout India and Burma, or direct from the Company at the Prices quoted above, delivered free by Post.

Write for New Illustrated Edition of Cigar Price List.

OAKES & CO., Ltd., Post Box 24, MADRAS.

BANKS.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.
THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—3 per cent. per annum allowed from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSIT:—12 months deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods on application.

Loans granted on approved Securities.

Purchase and Sale of Securities effected at ¼ per cent. commission.

AUDITORS:—Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants.

HEAD OFFICE:

Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London) Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

SEASON'S GIFTS.

Latest safe date for posting parcels *via* Brindisi to reach the British Isles in time for X'mas is

6th DECEMBER.

A beautiful assortment of dainty presents, in gold and silver suitable for husbands, wives, sons, daughters and friends, the latest productions of the English and Continental markets; prices ranging from

RS. 5 TO £1,000.

We cordially invite an inspection and feel assured that from our wide, *recherché* and comprehensive stock we can supply the requirements of all our constituents, be their tastes ever so fastidious.

SPECIAL X'MAS CONCESSION.

Parcels sent direct to destination with all charges pre-paid.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

ART JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS, WATCH-MAKERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIANWHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
FRESH ITALIAN LIMES, now in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING CAKES.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING FLAGS.
WEDDING FAVORS.
WEDDING CRACKERS.
WEDDING RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
White Rose	150°	,, ,,
Chester	125°	,, ,,
Devoe's	125°	,, ,,
Monkey	125°	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

THE CURE OF INDIA.

The greatest curse of life in India is the ever present Fever. and Ague, yet a certain cure exists in

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS

Take them at the first sign of Fever or Influenza.

Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies-itch Etc. in a day. Ans. 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J. P.,

WORLI, LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

It is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given under Section 60 (b) of the Bombay District Municipal Act 1901 that the municipality desire to impose the tax on Motor Cars and amend the rules of the existing taxes in the manner herewith shown :—

WHEEL TAX.

EXEMPTIONS.

II.—Conveyances in transit or staying within Municipal limits not longer than 7 days in a month.

III.—Horses used by any member of the Police Department or Mounted Volunteer Corps.

IV.—Conveyances used by salaried Municipal Servants for the discharge of their Municipal Duties, provided that more than one conveyance shall not be exempted without special permission of the municipality.

TOLL TAX.

(a) CLASS OF PERSONS OR PROPERTY LIABLE

All conveyances and animals entering Municipal limits or passing through any toll bars (nakas) fixed and notified from time to time by the municipality.

Provided that no conveyances or animal shall be charged more than once a day.

(b) AMOUNT OF TAX.

Motor Car 4 annas.

(c) EXEMPTIONS.

I.—Conveyances Carrying property belonging to Government, Municipality or Police Officers.

II.—Conveyances or animals entering Municipal limits but not leaving the Ghod Bunder Road.

HALALKHORE CESS.

AMOUNT FOR WHICH AND RATE AT WHICH CLASSES LIABLE.

I.—If a privy is attached to more houses than one then a separate privy tax is leviable in respect to each house.

II.—If a house contains separate tenements to which the same privy is attached then the privy tax is leviable in respect to each tenement.

Any inhabitant of the Municiple district objecting to the proposed taxes or amendments may within one month from the date of this notice send his objections in writing to the Municipality directed to the Chief Officer at the Municipal Office. The rules of the existing taxes can be seen at the Municipal Office at any time during office hours.—Dated this 14th day of November, 1912.

K. RAMARAO,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

No. 3357 of 1912-13.

TENDERS are INVITED and will be received upto 2 p. m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY the 27th November, 1912 for fitting up the University Buildings with Electric Light Installation.

Plans and detailed specifications of the work, fittings etc., are open for inspection in the University office.

The Syndicate do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
Registrar, University of Bombay.

Bombay, 12th November, 1912.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of STORES for a period of one year from 1st February 1913, will be received by Messrs. EWART LATHAM and Co., Bombay, on behalf of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. upto 3 p. m. (S. T.) on the 2nd December, 1912. A list of the stores required can be obtained on application to Messrs. EWART LATHAM and Co., Bombay.

Bombay, 1st November, 1912.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at Sholapur on the 25th November, 1912, for executing certain items of work in different miles of the Nira Right Bank Canal, Malsiras District, arranged in six different sections each costing Rs. 30,000 and certain Buildings.

Earnest money with each tender.....Rs. 300
Security deposit on approval to tender including earnest money for each contract .....Rs. 2,000

Copies of tender forms can be obtained from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Malsiras District, at Sholapur, during office hours on payment of Rupee 1 for a form for each section.

S. CADAMBI,
Executive Engineer,
Malsiras District.

Sholapur, 5th November 1912.

APPLICANTS FOR LAND IN NEW DELHI

are invited to communicate with

MESSRS. MAURICE TURNER & CO.,
CONSULTING ENGINEERS,
Kashmir Gate, Delhi.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY
Agents
AT
DELHI.

KING KING & CO.,
1, KASHMIR GATE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of latest style and choice pertaining to Gent's wear is just unpacked and stored and the undersigned cordially invite personal visits of all their kind patrons and the public in general.

The collections in steel, canvas and Leather Trunks, Gladstone, Kits and Hand Bags, Holdalls, Rugs and Mauds, Cashmere Tweed and Venitions, Hats, Hosiery and Shirts in most attractive qualities and the prices very moderate.

HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHER.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
No. 1, SITARAM BUILDING.
Near, Crawford Market, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the erection of an Annexe to the Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

The Plans, Specification and Schedule of Rates may be inspected at the Office of the undersigned where forms of tenders can be obtained on payment of Rs. 5.

Each Contractor shall deposit with his tender a sum of Rs. 2,000 as a guarantee of good fait hand; this amount will be forfeited in the event of any evasion, refusal or delay in signing the Contract; this deposit will be returned upon non-acceptance of the tender.

The amount of the estimate is Rs. 900,000.

Tenders are to be sent to the office of the undersigned on or before 2 p.m. (S. T.) on FRIDAY the 29th November, 1912.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

CHAMBERS AND FRITCHLEY,
Architects, etc.

Canada Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 16th Nov., 1912.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND ON PREFERENCE SHARE CAPITAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Company held on the 14th November 1912, it was resolved to pay a DIVIDEND at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the paid up capital from 1st January to 31st December, 1911, namely, Rs 8-11-6 per Preference Share less Income Tax, to Shareholders whose names are on the registers on the 19th November, 1912.

Dividend Warrants will be posted to Shareholders and the dividend will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after MONDAY the 2nd December 1912 between the hours of 12 A.M. and 4 P.M.

TATA SONS AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th November, 1912.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned that SARDAR SHRI RANMALSINGJI BHAGWATSINGJI, Thakor Saheb of Samand in the Ahmedabad District, having died on the 13th November, 1912, the undersigned has with the sanction of Government assumed superintendence under the Bombay Court of Wards Act, I of 1905, of the property and person of Thakor Shri Bhavsingji Ranmalsingji, only son and heir of the deceased. All moneys payable to the deceased or his heir (either singly or jointly with any other person, or through any other person) and all things belonging to deceased or his heir should therefore be paid and delivered to the undersigned or to persons authorized by the undesigned and to no other person. Any one making such payment or delivery to any other person will do so at his own risk and will be liable to make good the loss to the estate of the deceased and his heir.

J. H. E. TUPPER,
Talukdari Settlement Officer
and
Court of Wards.

Ahmedabad, 16th November, 1912.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Bellasis Road.

Under instructions from Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Haji Jan-Mahomed Haji Mahomed and with the consent and concurrence of Mr. Haji Jakaria Haji Ahmed Patel, the mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 20th day of April 1909, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction "at the premises" the immoveable property hereunder described on the date hereunder mentioned.

(3) THIS DAY, MONDAY the 18th day of November, 1912, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure situate lying and being on the south side of the Bellasis Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Island and Registration sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement four hundred and forty-three square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 542, 543, New No. 7780, Old Survey Nos. 2583, 2584 and New Survey No. 4023 together with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under E. Ward No. 704 and Street Nos. 146—148 Bellasis Road and bounded on or towards the East by the property formerly of the said Dorabji Bomanji Divecha, deceased but now of Pochaji Nasarvanji Khambatta on or towards the south by property formerly of Shaik Esman bin Mahomed Sharif and now of Essoofali Tajbhai, and on or towards the west by the property of Bhagwan Jairam Carpenter.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the Official Assignee, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, at Chowpati, facing the Sea.

On THURSDAY, the 21st November, 1912, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, of the Hashmat Mahal Bungalow, in 12 lots, the very valuable immovable properties situate on the Queen's Road, Hughes Road, and Sandhurst Road, Chowpatti, formerly the property of the late Mr. Mahomadaly Rogay, but now the property of Aishabibi, his widow, and Rabiabibi alias Mumtaz Jahan Begum, his daughter.

Note :—Only two plots No. 7 and 11 were sold at the last sale and the others were not sold owing to the request of certain purchasers who were going to Poona to attend the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim's School at Poona.

Lot No. 1.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure partly leasehold and partly newly assessed land fronting on Queen's Road, admeasuring 1,333 square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 2.—Vacant land partly of pension and tax tenure, and partly newly assessed land with the building thereon, formerly occupied by the Orient Club and now by the Khoja Punjibhoy Club, fronting on Queen's Road admeasuring 2,164½ sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 3.—Vacant land partly of pension and tax tenure, and partly newly assessed land fronting on Queen's Road containing 1,444½ square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 4.—Vacant land partly of pension and tax tenure and partly newly assessed land fronting on Queen's Road, containing 1,387 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 5.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure, fronting on the Queen's Road, containing 1,553 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 6.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure, fronting on the Queen's Road, containing 1,596⅔ square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 8.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure, with the out-houses standing thereon, containing 1,825½ sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 9.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure, containing 1,868⅔ sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 10.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure with the building thereon, containing 2,460½ sq. yds., or thereabouts.

Lot No. 12.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure with trees, standing thereon, fronting on Hughes Road, containing 11,539⅓ sq. yds. or thereabouts.

The land comprised in the above twelve lots is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue and assessed by the Municipality under various numbers and it is impossible to allocate any particular number or numbers to any particular lot or lots.

A plan of the above lots can be inspected at the office of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, the Solicitors for the Vendors, at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, or at the office of Messrs. BENNETT and Co., the Auctioneers, at No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

The above plots with other properties belonging to the late Mahomedali bin Mahomed Ameen Rogay are at present mortgaged but reconveyances thereof will be obtained from the mortgagees prior to completion of sales.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th November, 1912.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT.

A LION LET LOOSE :

Nothing so daring has been offered to the living picture audience as this subject, in which a wild animal is let loose as an instrument of vengeance.

HER LITTLE SLEEPER
BARBER'S WIFE
INCONVENIENCE OF BEAUTY
PATHE'S WEEKLY GAZETTE.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7 to 8: 8-30 to 9-30: 10 to 11 p.m.

MAIDANIA.

WEDNESDAY
MORNING
SKATING
9 TO 11.

SATURDAY
NEXT.
FANCY DRESS
CARNIVAL.

SKATING & DANCING.
2 MILITARY BANDS.
8 MONEY PRIZES.
Admission to Rink Re. 1.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS, FORT, BOMBAY.

Scrap iron, angle iron, Manilla ropes, cordage tarred, old Canvas, steel wire chain, old wooden cases, old clothes, lead, zinc, brass, copper, coir ropes, old instruments, different kind of files, etc. etc, too numerous to mention.

Under instructions from the Director Royal Indian Marine Bombay Messrs. Jivajee Sorabjee & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 25th November 1912, and the following days, as may be necessary the abovementioned stores at 2 p.m. Standard time at Fort in the compound of Govt. Dockyard.

The condition of sale that 50 per cent deposit to be immediately paid, and the articles cleared away on or before the fifteenth day, after the full completion of the sale, otherwise the lots and deposits will be forfeited, and the lots will be resold.

Further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, which will be declared at the time of the sale.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 18th November, 1912.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 18th Inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as cupboards, chairs, single and double glass and panel door cupboards, teapoys and tables, washing, dressing and wash-hand tables, phonographs and iron safes, etc., etc.

By order of the Band Master, 1st R. Warwickshire Regiment, a number of band Instruments such as cornets, French horn, tenor cor, baretone, Euphonium, bass clarinet, tenor trom bar, cello, kettle drum, violin, cymbols etc.

By order of the concerned.

A consignment of leather purses in different varieties.

Property of a gentleman :—
1 Jost Fan.
1 writing desk.

At 4 p.m. (S. T.)

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the undermentioned deceased gentlemen.

Effects of the late Mr. Fritz Ehlaben, such as cupboards, wearing apparels, animal skins, timepieces, stone tools, etc.

Effects of the late Mr. J. F. Stiles, such as spectacles, books etc.

Effects of the late Mr. Walter Lang, such as books, etc.

At 2-30 p. m. (S.T.)

Several Gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 light rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 18th November, 1912, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at their Rooms in No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Administrator of the estate of the late Colonel H. C. Fox, such as silver and platedware, gold half hunting watch, gold studs and links, gold coins, scarf pins, telescopes, binoculars, hand camera, pictures, books, music books, violins, glass and porcelainware, pianola with rollers, Schiedmayer and Soehnes' square piano, large telescope with implements by Horne, Thornthwaite and Wood, tiger skin, large number of swords, dagger and shikar knives, 1 S.B. B.L. rifle by Fabrique Nationale Hurstal, 1 S.B.B.L. rifle by G. Gibbs, 1 D.B.B.L. 12 bore gun by G. Gibbs, 1 D.B.B.L. 577 express rifle by Army and Navy, 1 revolver by Remington, 1 Browning pistol etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A CONSIGNMENT OF LEATHER PURSES.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the concerned a consignment of leather purses in different varieties.

A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th November, 1912.

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A warantee cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING ? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MAROSS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

ELECTRICAL Lamps, Cables, Fans and Accessories.—OOMERDRAM JEEWABHAI & Co., Bankers and Govt. Contractors, Kalbadevi Road. Installations undertaken at moderate Rates. All Materials Stocked.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9½ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred, 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred. (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green treet, Fort.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
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They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

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A Stirring Story of Indian Warfare showing the Adventures of Muggins at the Front and how Mrs. Muggins leads a Forlorn Hope.

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A Russian Play by Russian Actors.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... ,, 17,850,000

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
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Reserve Fund ..... ,, ,, 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits..... ,, ,, 558,288,69

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BOMBAY OFFICE,
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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 365,000

HEAD OFFICE :

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The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).....Rs. 29,00,000

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SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

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(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

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CAPITAL ISSUED ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ... ... Rs. 8,62,618
RESERVE FUND (In Govt. Papers)... Rs. 8,50,000

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SRI RAM B. A.,
Manager.

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street.

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4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
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PAID UP .....£ 400,000
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TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, Shower and W. C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette".

WELL FURNISHED Bed-room with private Bath-room and W. C. Use of other appartments, large verandah overlooking sea and gardens, Electric Light and Fan. European married couple only entertained. Apply Box 461, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET.—Best part of Bombay, large well furnished Bed-room with private Bath, Shower and W. C., Electric Light and Fan, to the European married couple. Good view of sea and gardens. Terms moderate. Address Box 462, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET AT ONCE, at Colaba, FLATS and ROOMS with up-to-date requirements for European Families only. Apply Box No. 463, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—From 1st November, best part of Bombay, FURNISHED BED-ROOM with Bath, Shower and W. C., Electric Light and Fan, open on all sides. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 464, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—FLATS, at Colaba Reclamation for Europeans only, Bed-rooms with Bath, Shower and W. C. Electric Light and Fan, Facing the Sea. Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 465 care of this Paper.

WANTED

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST OF SECRETARY and CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, to the Bombay City Improvement Trust, on a salary of Rs. 600 per mensem, rising by annual increment of Rs. 50 to Rs. 800 per mensem.

2. Applications must be accompanied by recommendations from applicant's present and recent employers and must reach the CHAIRMAN, Bombay Improvement Trust, before December, 1912.

Please apply for terms, etc., to the
SECRETARY,
Sindh and Baluchistan Bank, Ld.,
Quetta.

PRINTER'S TRAVELLER FOR BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS TRAVELLER with connection preferred, good opening and prospects for the right man. Only those at present on the ground will be entertained. State Salary expected.

Apply by letter stating Terms and particulars MANAGER "Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—1st CLASS JOBBING COMPOSITORS, those accustomed to Catalogue and high class Jobbing work only need Apply to Box No. 467, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—2 FIRST CLASS PRINTING MACHINE MEN, those used to half tone and better Class Jobbing Work only need Apply to Box No. 468, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

10 PKTS freshest English Vegetable Seeds, Rs. 2-8. 10 pkts. freshest English Flower Seeds, Rs. 2. 12 pkts. freshest English Acclimatized Vegetable Seeds, Rs. 2-4. 12 pkts. freshest English Acclimatized Flower Seeds, Rs. 2-4. Other Seeds and Plants Price List on application. Apply to

M. MOONISAWMY & SONS,
Florists,
Bangalore

FOR SALE.—After the Viceroy's visit to Jaipur.—A 22-30 h.p. four cylinder ALBION MOTOR-CAR, roomy, five seated body, (could seat seven), magneto ignition, hood, luggage carrier, head, side and tail lamps, tools, spares and horn ; fitted with detachable rims, automatic lubrication and speedometer ; enamelled white picked out with dark green ; covers for all upholstery. This car,

B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. **WAX.** CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. **MOTOR OILS** A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 16.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
£1 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	75 7-16	5-16	
3 do. Rentes ...	90 1-4		unchgd
4½-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	92		1-4
do. do. Gov. Securities...	63 3-4		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	28 7-8		1-8
do. 2 months' hence...	29		1-8
Bar Silver in New York ...	62 1-2		1-4
Exchanges on London at Paris ...	25·24	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin...	20 50 1-2		1 1-2
do. do. New York...	4·84 7-8		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	5		since
do. Short London Bills	17th Oct		
3 months' sight...	4 7-8		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	4 11-16		1-16
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 3-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 3-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 1-4		3-8
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 3-4		1-8

Bar Gold. ... 77-9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by Eastern selling.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £1,900,000.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ...	£	20,000
Gold to Bombay ...	£	150,000
Gold Coin to Bombay ...	£	10,000
Silver to Ceylon ...	£	2,000
Silver to Hongkong ...	£	15,000
Silver to Shanghai ...	£	36,000

The sum of £1,600,000 received from India account Secretary of State for India has been set aside for Indian Paper Currency Reserve. Gold Standard Reserve £250,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ... Easier—Dull

Futures Barely—Steady.

Manchester Firm with a good demand

Total Sales ... 4,000 bales.

Sold on Speculation and for Export... 1,000 „

Imports ... 45,000 „

Mid-Americans ... 6·78—02

Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 95 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.
6·45	6·43	6·42	6·41	6·41
—04	—04	—04	—04	—03
Apr.-May.	May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.	
6·41	6·41	6·40	6·39	
—02	—02	—03	—02	

New York 11 a.m., Dec. 11·54 Mar. 11·33.

New York official Noon call Dec. 11·55, Mar. 11·39.

New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 11·86, Mar. 12·07.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	127,000
„ Receipts at „ last year ...	79,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ...	52,000
„ Exports to Continent ...	18,000
„ Spot Cotton ...	11·30—20

Futures—Month of Dec. 11·49—16 } Declined early owing to unfavourable cables and to reported slack spot demand.

Futures—Month of Mar. 11·83—17 }

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	11 15-16—1-8
Futures month of Dec. ...	11·79—18
Futures month of Mar. ...	11·99—20
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Steady

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	...39 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ...	... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—	London—Sellers
Wheat White Karachi ...	...38 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months ...	... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.	
Wheat Red Karachi ...	... 38 1-2 unchgd
Do Months—Nov.-Dec—London—Sellers	

Tone—Dull.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs ...	35 3-4
Do. Months— ...	.....
	No Sellers—Dull.
Barletta Russo 62 12lbs ...	...No Sellers—Dull.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...	... 37 1-2 unchgd
Do Months	Jan.-Feb.—Nearest—Value.

The Census Bureau reports the stocks of cotton upto 31st October as 2,917,000 bales.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports	557,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	216,000
Do. do. to France & Continent...	153,000
Do. do. to Japan ...	3,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	...1,252,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	578,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS— Bales.

Total actual Exports ...	8,000
do Forwarded ...	195,000
do Imports ...	218,000
do Stocks...	741,000
Stock of Cotton in London ...	6,300
Good fair Red O. I. F. London ...	d 5
Good Ginned „ „ ...	d 5 18
Fair Good „ „ ...	d 5 3-4

SEEDS.

Rapeseed per 416 lbs 85 p.c.

Yellow Cawnpore ex-ship ... 53 1-4 unchgd

Do. Months— ... Nov.-Dec.

Dc. Name of Ports— Antwerp—Sellers.

Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.

Do Months ... .

Do Name of Ports ... .

Brown Cawnpore ... 48 3-4 + 1-4

Do, Months—Nov.-Dec. ... Nov.-Dec.

Do. Name of Portz—Antwerp—Buyers. Antwerp—Buyers.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 54 1-2

Do, Months— ... Dec.-Jan.

Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers. ...Dec.-Jan.

Cottonseed— ...Nov.-Done.

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-18-0 unchgd

Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Nearest Value—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 14 3-4 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber... .. ... 4 5+1 1-2d

Nov.-Dec.—Done and Buyers. Firm

METALS—

Copper Braziers ... £ 90 unchgd.

Yellow Metal ... d 7 3-8 unchgd.

Standard Copper G M B ... £ 78 3-8+3-8

Tin Plates I. C.Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs c. i. f. Liverpool ... .

Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp... 6 1 0

Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool... 12 15 0

Basic steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India... 6 16 3

FREIGHTS—

Coals—Cardiff, to Bombay Canals...15s 6d—Nominal.

ARRIVALS :—

"Geddington Court," "Strathgarry."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 8 1-4—3-4d

Do. Months of Shipment...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.

Tone—Dull. Prices slightly easier.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...12 3 3-4—3-4d.

Do Months of Shipments ...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.

Tone—Very small business doing.

German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 5—1d

Months of Shipments ... Nov.—Sellers

9 10 3-4—1d.—May—Sellers.

Tone—Dull at a further enquiry.

S A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 14 2 1-4 unchgd

Months of Shipments ... Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.

Tone.—No quotable change.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 unchgd

Month of Shipments ... Dec.

Tone—Firm.

Java Sugar—Unchanged. Quieter but steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [16TH Nov., 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Imports.
	Rs.		
73 Bars Silver	1,50,000	London	Chartered Bank
37 Bars Silver	75,000	Adelaide	Eastern Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 14th Nov., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway...	819	9,52,498
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	27	22,708

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steady and unchanged as to rates, There has been very little doing either way. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 11-32d. to Feb.
Do. do France	...171 1-2
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...150 3-4
Shanghai „	...208 1-2
Japan „	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened quiet but steady at 95 3-8 for Cash and the Settlement. Only a small business has been done and prices close unchanged.

We quote :—

Cash ...	Rs.	95 6 0
Settlement ...	„	95 6 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday has silver in London closed 1-8 lower for ready at 28 7-8 and 1-8 lower for delivery in two months at 29. New York was 1-4 down at 62 1-2. Fluctuations have occurred in the local market and prices at the close are as under. A moderate business has been done. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs.	23 15 0
Australian „ ...	...	„	23 15 0
Sovereigns „ ...	...	„	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready ...	...	„	72 7 0
1st Settlement ...	...	„	72 9 0
2nd Settlement ...	...	„	72 14 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready ...	...	„	81 13 0
1st Settlement ...	...	„	81 15 0
2nd Settlement ...	...	„	82 4 0

Fine M. G. Bengal ... „ 263 Dec.

„ „ ... „ 273 Nov.

F. G. H. G. Bengals ... „ 252 1-2 Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ... ... Easy.

Estimated Sales ... ... 4,000 bales.

Total Imports ... ... 20,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·40	6·38	6·37
—05		
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.
6·35	6·35	6·35
—06		
May-June.	June-July.	July-August.
6·36	6·35	6·34
—05		

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet.

We quote :—

Ready ...	...	Rs.	9 0 0 R.T.
December ...	...	„	9 11 6 R.T.
Apl-May 1913 ...	...	„	9 15 0 R.T.

RAPESEED :—Quiet.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...		Rs.	9 5 0 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ...		„	7 11 0 R.T.
Yellow „ ...		„	8 11 0 „

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c. ...		Rs.	55 0 0
Black Kutni ...	...	„	46 8 0
Ready White Khandeish		„	56 8 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ...	...	Rs.	12 10 6 B. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ...	...	Rs.	38 0 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	...	Rs.	28 0 0
Forward ...	...	„	26 8 0 D. J.

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet.

We quote :—

Jan.-Feb. Bold	...	Rs.	45 0 0
Jan.-Feb. Small	...	„	44 0 0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ...	...	Rs.	8 8 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.		Rs.	5 7 0 R. T.
„ „ May 1913 ...		„	5 7 6 „

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m., on yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	...	2,827 bales.
Wheat ...	...	...	8,578 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	339 „
Rapeseed ...	...	...	14 „
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	2471 „
Poppyseed ...	...	...	Nil „
Groundnuts...	...	...	84 „
Castorseed ...	...	...	86 „
Rice ...	...	...	2,823 „
Myrabollams. ...	...	...	1,079 „
Cottonseed ...	...	...	67 „
Mowraseed ...	...	...	Nil „
Gram ...	...	...	2,607 „
Goowar ...	...	...	1,098 „
Maize ...	...	...	18 „
Barley ...	...	...	2,799 „

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 17.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	75 5-16		1-8
3 do. Rentes ...	89		1-4
3 1-3 per cent. Sterling Loan...	92		unchgd
do. Govt. Securities...	63 3-4		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	29	1-8	
do. 2 months' hence...	29 1-8	1-8	
do. in New York ...	62 3-4	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·24		unchgd
do. at Berlin...	20·51	1-2	
do. at New York...	4·84 7-8		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	5		since
do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	17th Oct. 4 7-8		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4 11-16		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 3-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	5 3-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 1-4		unchgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	3 3-4		unchgd

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 13 7-8 unchgd.

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £125,000 for Egypt.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ... Easier Dull

Futures ... Steady.

Total Sales ... 3,000

Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 300

Imports ... 20,000

Mid-Americans ... 6·69—69

Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9·95 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·33	6·36	6·36	6·35
—C7	—07	—06	—06
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
6·34	6·34	6·34	6·34	6·33
—07	—07	—07	—06	—06

Futures—Month of Dec. 11·62—07 } Declined owing to unfavourable cables and to commission house liquidation.

Futures—Month of Mar. 11·78—05 }

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton ...	11 7-8—1·16
Futures month Dec. ...	11·74—05
Futures month of Mar ...	11·92—07
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Steady.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total into Sight... ...	5,790,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ...	369,000
East Indian do ...	59,000
American do ...	4,131,000
Other do ...	110,000
Total Sales	41,000
East Indian sales ...	300
Total Speculation ...	3,000
Do. Exportation ...	3,000
East Indian Export ...	Nil.
Do. Indian Stock ...	9,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer ...	300
Do. Actual Exports ...	nil
Do. Week's Imports ...	1,000
Do. Speculation	100
Americans Afloat	560,000
East Indian	2,000
Total afloat	645,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	39
Do. Months— ...	... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Nominal.	
Wheat White Karachi ...	38 5-8
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.	
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.	
Wheat Red Karachi ...	38 1-4
Do. Month—Nov.-Dec.—London—Sellers.	
Tone—Easier.	
Australian Wheat	... 37 1-2
	Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... 53 1-4

Do. Months— ... Nov.-Dec.

Dc. Name of Ports— ...Antwerp—Sllers

Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... ... Nominal.

Do Months ... ...

Do Name of Ports... ... .

Brown Cawnpore ... 49

Do, Months—Nov.-Dec.

Do. Name of Portz—Antwerp—Buyers.

Tone—Firmer.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 54 1-2

Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.

Do. Name of Ports— Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone—Easier.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 48

Do, Months— ... Dec.-Jan.

Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-18-0

Nov.-Dec. Hull—Nearest value.—Easier

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... 4 5 Nov.-Dec. Buyers. Firm.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C & F India double bags ... 12 8 1-4

Do. Months of Shipment ... Jan.-Mar. Sellers.

Tone—Inactive, unchanged.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12 3 3-4

Do. Months of Shipments ...Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.

Tone—Steady, quiet.

German Beet-root 88 p. c. ... 9 4 3-4

Months of shipments ... Nov.—Sellers.

9 10 3-4—May—Sellers.

Tone—Opened flat, but improved towards the close.

S A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 14 1 1-2

Months of Shipments ... Jan.-March.

Tone—Quiet, but slightly easier.

Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 1 1-2

Months of Shipments ... Dec.—Value.

Tone—Firmer.

Java Sugar.—Firm, unchanged.

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

There was a sligtly better feeling in the market for coal shares, and although business was on limited scale prices showed some recovery.

Jute shares ruled steady and unchanged without a large business passing. What business there was was done at lower prices and there was a tendency to a further decline in sympathy with the home market, where prices were sagging.

There is an easier tone in the Gunny market and in some cases lower prices have been accepted.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—27 bales wool S. Gumbharchand, 57 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 52 bales wool, N. Goouldas, 130 bales wool, E Dossa 125 baler wool 50 bales wool, M. Balia, 300 bales wool, D. J. Veerchand, Koondanmal, 142 bales wool, M. Joosub, 600 cwts myrabollams, L. Pragji; 154 bales hemp, T. Morrison and Co; 13 bales hides, V. Esmail and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elysia s—2 casks skins C. J. Mathews and Co, .

FOR LONDON.

Medina s—71 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co

FOR HULL.

Cornwall s—100 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia and Co 1,994 cwt castorseed, R. S. Forajee; 2,000 cw castorseed, B. S. Lloyd and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Cornwall s—4,000 crushed bone, R. Kadarbhoy; 100 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia and Co.

Kybfels s—116 bales cotton, 25,160 cwt barley, 200 cwt teelseed, Ralli Bros; 8 cwt bone pieces, Croft Mody and Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, S. Cooverji and Co; 4,000 cwt rapeseed, B. S. Lloyd and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kybfels s—19 cwt animals guts, Ad. Meyer; 187 1-2 cwts dairy products, A. C. Kohher; 210 cwts gum, M. Jaferbhoy.

Kohistan s—400 cwt gum, M. Jaferbhoy; 365 bales cottonfly, Solomon Bros; 13 bales cotton, 10 bales woollen cutting, Solomon Bros; 16 bales hides, Nizamuddin and Co; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Highland Monarch s—1,000 ton manganese ore The Central India Mining Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Sanday and Co.

MIDDLESBRO.

Kohistan s—200 ton manganese ore, R. A. Willis.

FOR HONGKONG.

Himalaya s—35 1-4 cwt shark fins, V. Ooka; 40 cwt fishman, E. Mahomed; 250 cwt kismies, E. Huneraj; 114 cwt gum, A. H. Mawji; 76 1-2 cwt dry fruits, L. Lalji; 55 chests opium, R. Dungridas, 10 chests opium, H. Neveatia; 15 chests opium, M. Gujanand.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Himalaya s—50 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 15 chest opium, C. Bomonji and Co. 10 chests opium M. Gujanand; 15 chests opium R. Dungridas; 5 chests opium, H. Neveatia; 35 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kamakura Maru s—557 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 61 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Kamakura Maru s—6 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha Ltd.

COLLEGE OF ATHLETICS.

The poor performances put up by French athletes at Stockholm in the Olympic Games this summer has evidently been taken to heart judging by the efforts which are being made to form an organisation to prepare a representative and properly train team for four years hence. An influential committee of prominent Frenchmen was formed some little while ago and as a result of their deliberation an athletic college is to be created. The committee is composed of M. Auguste Rodin, the sculptor; M. Jean Richepin, the playright and author; Dr. Weiss, of the French Academy of Medecine; M. Gabriel Bonvalot, the explorer; Morquis de Poligmas Dr. Boucard and M. Maurice Cobrat, director of the French newspaper, "L'Opinion," and it is their intention to make the college a training centre for all branches of sport, and a place where any amateur athlete may go to prepare himself for any big competition, and particularly for future Olympiads. Fears have been expressed in certain quarters that the college would lead to the creation of what may be termed "athletic freaks," but these have been dispelled by the announcement that every athlete making use of the college will be required to undergo a varied course of training, which will include several sports, and it will only be after having done this that he will be allowed to specialise in one particular sport under,so it is stated, American coaches. Here one sees the care and trouble with which the American team for the recent Games at Stockholm was organised and trained, bearing fruit otherwise than in the successes achieved in Sweden. The French have evidently made up their minds that the American system is the best, which, after all, is only natural in view of the many successes brought off by the American representatives. It is also the intention of the organisers of the college to prepare a table showing the records of the best French athletes and those of other nations, in order that the best man to represent France in any international contest may be found at once. The college will possess football grounds, running tracks, a large swimming bath, and all the other necessary adjuncts, and it is also the intention of the authorities in the provinces as to the training and organising of athletic teams.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

CAMPBELL—KIPPEN—Nov. 16, at all Saints at Malabar Hill, Bombay, by the Revd. T. W. Sharpley, Henry, Campbell, Barrister-at-Law youngest son of Thomas Campbell, of Branksome Park, Bournemouth, to Katherine Kippen, youngest daughter of the late Col. and Mrs. Kippen of Montreal Canada.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Maidania, 6 to 12 p. m.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11 p. m.

Maxim : "Attend carefully to the details of your business."

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-30	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Mammad Express	13-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)		12-0

MUSIC AT MAIDANIA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. K. MacGeorge and Officers, the String Band of the 117th Mahrattas will play the following programmes of music at Maidania this evening under the direction of Mr. W. H. Bond, Bandmaster :—

FROM 6-30 TO 8 P. M.

March ..... Die Verkaufte Brant ..... Smetana
Overture ..... Raymond ..... Thomas
Valse ..... The Sunshine Girl ..... Rubens
A Veil Dance ..... Mystic Beauty ..... Finck
Characteristic Piece ..... The Parade of the Tin Sellers ..... Jessels
Selection ..... The Toreador ..... Monckton

FROM 9-20 TO 11 P. M.

March ..... El Albanico ..... Javaleyee
Overture ..... La Bella Meuniere ..... Michiels
Valse ..... The Eternal ..... Fall
Intermezzo ... Love in Idleness ..... Macbeth
Selection ..... Veronique ..... Messager
Serenade ..... La Paloma ..... Yradier
Masurka ..... Die Schone Polin ..... Millecker

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s.s. "Himalaya" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m., on Wednesday, the 20th instant. Parcel mail for China closes at 5-30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 19th idem.

THEFTS ON MAIL STEAMERS.—There appears to be a fair prospect of a stop being put to further robberies on the English mail steamers. The authorities at Aden having arrested the supposed culprit on board the "Medina," a police inspector is now proceeding from Bombay to take charge of the man, who will be tried in Bombay.

ASSAILANT'S TROUBLE.—On Saturday morning at 8-30, in Nall bazar one Khoda Bux had a quarre with Ensuf Ali, and taking out a dagger tried to wound him but in the scuffle wounded himself badly and had three or four of his fingers severely cut. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital for treatment, where his wounds were attended to.

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.—A general meeting will be held on Tuesday, the 19th instant, at 6-30 p.m., at the Indo-British Institution, Victoria Terminus, for the election of office bearers for the year ending 24th May 1913. All members are particularly requested to attended "Ladies and gentlemen interested in the cause are invited (voting restricted to members.)" The aims and object of the League will be explained for the benefit of visitors.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A BULLOCK CART.—A Hindu boy named Bangu Gunnu, aged 9 years, was seated in his father's labour cart, which was being driven along Magazine-road, when the bullocks suddenly shied and the boy was knocked down, the wheels grazing his side and back. He was taken home, and the father applied some home remedies which proved of no avail. He was then removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he died on Friday from peritonitis, due to his injuries. The Coroner held an inquest and a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

UNIDENTIFIED DEAD BODY.

The dead body of a Gujarati Hindu, apparently a tailor by caste, and aged about 35 was found floating in a well in King-lane, Fort, yesterday. It was removed to the Morgue and a "buttakil" was beaten, but no one came forward to identify the body, which was in good preservation and appeared as if had not been in the well for a long time. The postmortem examination showed that death was due to drowning.

At an inquest held by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, at the Morgue, on Saturday, the jury returned a verdict of death being due to drowning, but in what circumstances the deceased fell into the well there was no evidence to show.

The body has been placed in the refrigerator and will be left there for two days to enable the relatives and friends of the accused to identify it should they come forward.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The current programme has drawn enthusiastic audiences on Sunday as well as last evening, which must be very gratifying to the management as another eloquent response to the judicious selection of films that comprise the entertainment offered to their visitors. "A Lion Let Loose" as it were among the audience seems to have produced a thrill that showed itself in the faces of all present, so much so that when the beast was shot the counter effect became conspicuous, and those present naturally felt that they had encountered the "The King of the Forest" in the fulness of his liberty under the most convenient circumstances for themselves. The dramatic element was strong in the film "Her little Slipper" which is a most pathetic representation of the devotion of a Negro slave and the affection with which his loyalty is regarded by the white men. The comic element is well sustained in two specially interesting films that drew forth screams of laughter and the Animated Gazette contains a splendid picture of our beloved Dowager-Queen Alexander, who held a place in the hearts of the people which was vociferously proclaimed in the reception her photo received.

BHATTIA MITRA MANDAL.

Celebration of Eighteenth Anniversary.

RAILWAY DISABILITIES.

On Saturday night, in its hall at Bori bunder Bhattia Mitra Mandal celebrated the 18th anniversary of the institution with eclat. The hall was well decorated with garlands, union jacks and pictures, and there was a large gathering present of the Bhattias living in Bombay.

These Bhattia Rajputs, it may be noted originally came from Jessalmere, and are now the most flourishing merchants and traders in the west of India.

Mr. Damudar Sunderdas, the vice-president of the Mandal, presided. The proceedings opened with a prayer.

The secretary, Mr. W. T. Hatar, next delivered a speech during which he said :

Out of the income of the funds of this institution the Association this year expended about Rs. 2,500 in educating the poor of our community. The Mandal was fortunate enough to induce an energetic member of our Association, Mr. Hansraj Damodar, to open a Bhattia Bal-Ashram at Cutch Mandvi where 75 boys are being maintained and educated, and you will be pleased to learn that for the permanent maintenance of the said institution Mr. Hansraj has settled property worth Rs. 1,25,000.

COMPLAINT AGAINST RAILWAY.

The mercantile section of the Mandal both in Bombay, and those who are temporarily staying upcountry on business. Their complaint is that the Great Indian Peninsular Railway has, so to say, given a monopoly of its waggons to a few favourite foreigners, to whom the best comfortable, lined covered wagons are supplied in quantities over their actual requirements; and they are given all sorts of facilities for bringing their goods into the railway yard at any time, special sheds being allotted to them. The Upder India Chambers of Commerce has in most frank and unmistakable language in their letter dated 3rd August 1912 pointed out to the Government of their province, that the congestion was not at all due to want of rolling stock, but to the mismanagement, and the justification which Railway Companies claim in witholding waggons because same other railway might be the principal gainer in the matter of the freight earned. The said Chamber has advocated that before undertaking any abnormal increase in the supply of railway waggons, the necessity for increased assembling accommodation and loading platforms should be inquired into.

One of its member in his minutes points out that the tremendous speed of the goods trains, are at times 3 to 5 miles per hour, and the most leisurely way in which they are allowed to back, is responsible for the congession. According to their views bringing of more rolling stock would create more unnecessary confusion. My subsequent and further inquiries fully confirm this view.

SYMPATHY WITHOUT POWER.

The one important point which I noticed in course of our discussion at Cawnpore was that the chairman of the Railway Board, Sir T. Wynne was not only most sympathetic but most anxious to have the grievances of the merchants redressed, but it then struck me that under the constitution of the Railway Board, the said body, did not appear to have been vested with any powers of passing orders. Subsequent inquires have confirmed the said suspicion. It is evident that without having authority to command and to have the orders carried out, the Railway Board can hardly render any useful service. I understand that the term of office of the present Board is about to expire shortly, and if any useful work is to be got done through it, it is extremely desirable to impress upon the Government the necessity of vesting some powers and authorities, so that Board may not remain a body for merely making suggestions which any petty railway official may transgress, shelve, or refuse to carry out. It should be vested with authority to pass orders and to have the same carried out.

At times unnecessary difficulties are being created—waggons of one company are to pass on the lines of another. In such a case, if the Railway Board were vested with some useful powers it could find out a solution of the difficulty.

Let us hope that by the time the Railway Board meets the merchants at the ensuing Christmas, some solution of the question will be arrived at having regard to the representations in the most unmistakable terms as have been before the Government; but in case no satisfactory result is achieved I can assure the members of the Association and their friends and constituents that necessary steps will be taken to have their grievances fully ventilated by requesting the Government to appoint a commission of inquiry under the Railway Act. The expression "pleasing" used by the Cawnpore merchants has no longer remained ambiguous. As I explained before the Conference at Cawnpore, it was a Synonym for bribery and in case any inquiry is torderd to be held I fully trust that for the good administration of the Railways and to raise commercial morality, Government will be pleased to place the merchants who may have been compelled to pay such tips for speedy dispatch of their goods to save their Abru with their agents or financiers in the position of approvers. It will be then and then alone that the full extent of the evil will be known. Only a fortnight back one of the correspondants in Capital pointed out from Jubulpore how unnecesary empty waggons were lying there which shows that it is not the dearth of waggons which is responsible for congestion. In the Conference of the colliers held it was not at all suggested even by railwaymen that the congestion was due to want of rolling stock. Writing on the waggons and the rolling stock the Review of Reviews in its September issue points out with facts and figures that a railway waggon in England is hardly

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Wilson Line steamer Hindoo, 3156 tons, Captain Groves, sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The City Line steamer City of Glasgow, 4198 tons, Captain Findlay, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Gymeric 2598 tons, Captain Revil, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Umta, 3491 tons, Captain T. P. Bobb, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

The Hansa Line steamer Axenfels, 2752 tons, Captain Von Tunsen, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Banca, 3,792 tons, Captain H. W. Potter sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with ballast,

The Hansa Line steamer Rheinfels, 3,528 tons, Captain A. Knckens, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer Arabia, 4,398 tons, Captain W. B. Palmer, sailed on Saturday for London with a general cargo and passengers.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil, 2,504 tons, Captain C. J. Heggins, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Kt. Errant 4179 tons, Captain Jones, sailed yesterday for Karachi with ballast.

The Japan Mail steamship Co's steamer Kama Kura Maru 3798 tons, Captain Hori, sailed yesterday for Kobe &c., with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H.M. Outbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Uganda, 2783 tons, Captain W. B. Gow, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bunbury with a cargo of jarrahwood.

The steamer Ellatin, 2,491 tons, Captain T Newton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff with a cargo of coal.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W. Moxon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bushreh with a general cargo, 44 horses, 128 men of 79th Carnatic Infantry.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Islanda, 3,360 tons, Captain A. W. Rait, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOURS.—Nov. 16.

Abydos.....2740 Thomson .....Bo & A S N Co
Barron Ardrossan .....2775 Reid.....K Nixon & Co
Barala.....1899 Butler ..Persian Gulf....M M & Co
Baron Cowdor.....2764 Fullerton .....T M & Co
Baroda.....16-9 Penny .....M M & Co
Cleopatra.....2149 Charsich.....a L S N Co
Clan MacNeil ....2504 Hiegins .....J Finlay & Co
Delta .....4780 Martin..... Shanghai ...4-12...
P & O Co
Gymeric.....2593 Cusack .....B N Lang
Highland Monarch...2545 Dalziel ...Dunkirk...T M & Co
Hild.....719 Salvesen...Bangkok...F F C & Co
Kasara.....505 King.....M M & Co
Kt Errant .....4779 Jones .....T M & Co
Kyhfels.....3159 Frisins .....W & A Graham & Co
Lightning .....2121 Walsh .....Calcutta ..M M & Co
Lhasa.....949 Outbush .....M M & Co
Medina.....6679 Nottey.....London ...30-11...
P & O Co
Naderi.....1168 Hughes.....N F.....N F.....
Bo & P S N Co
Otto Sverdurp.....2292 Michelson.....
Penang.....286 Olsin .....M M & Co
Patiala.....1929 Bamber...Calcutta...M M & Co
River Forth.....2883 Stevens.....W & A G & Co
Uganda.....2783 Gow .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Urlana	3383	Pratt	Mauritius	18-11	M M & Co
G & B Harfield	2245	Churchill	Garston	23-11	S Smidt & Co
H Mansuri	2042	Gore	Aden	19-11	B & P S N Co
K Kamakura Maru	3733	Hori	Kobe, &c	16-11	N Y Kaisha
M Ravnik	3332	Berggran	Rotterdam	23-11	T M & Co
N Baron Innerdale	2140	Allish	Manchester	23-11	T Morrison & Co
O Markgraf	2325	Jantzen	Durban	19-11	A Strandes & Co
P City of Glasgow	4112	Finlay	K'chi	18-11	K N & Co
Q Naseri	912	Murch	Maculla	18-11	Bo & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kohistan	2949	Owen	Hamburg	18-11	M M & Co
2 Sarada	3400	Falton	Galle	18-11	M M & Co
4 Umtali	1697	Clarke	Antwerp	S Smidt & Co	
5 Muttra	2985	Carey	Rangoon	21-11	M M & Co
7 Clan Colquhoun	3760	Young	Chittagong	18-11	J Finlay & Co
9 Cornwall	3954	Howell	Antwerp	23-11	W & A G & Co
10&11 Elysia	3994	Coverley	Liverpool	21-11	W & A G & Co
12&13 Himalaya	3700	Evans	Shanghai	20-11	P & O Co
15 Locksley Hall	3299	Crawford	L'pool	23-11	K Nixon & Co
16 Wardha	2552	Counock	Genoa	7-12	M M & Co

P & O Dock

Edith .....1315 Besching .....Repairing.....
J Mackintosh & Co

H W P D

Sabarmati..... 524 Ahmed .....N F...N F...Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
1	Clan Macneil	Heggins	Calcutta, Nov 5
	Uganda	Gow	Bunbury, Oct 27
	Lhasa	Outbush	Karachi, Nov 14
	Marmaris T G B	Muhlis	Busreh, Nov 10
	Ellatine	Newton	Cardiff, Oct 18
17	Islanda	Rait	Rangoon, Nov 4
	Dwarka	Moxon	Busreh, Nov 9
	Cleveland	Kier	N York, Oct 19

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
16	Leopolis	Baddessich	Trieste
	Arabia	Palmer	London
	Banca	Potter	Calcutta
	Umta	Babb	Calcutta
	Gymeric	Revil	Calcutta
17	Hindoo	Groves	Hull
	Axenfels	Thulen	Calcutta
	Rheinfels	Knckens	Karachi

The steamer City of Glasgow, Captain Findlay obtained her portclearance on Saturday for Karachi.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—
Steamer Cleopatra, for Trieste, &c.
" Delta, for China, etc.
" Medina, for London, etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman line steamer Trafford Hall, passed Perim on the 16th instant and is due to arrive here on the morning of the 22nd instant. The same Co's steamer City of Athens, sailed from Port Said on the 15th instant and is due to arrive here at night on the 23th instant.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Gamelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
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Our Miss Gibbs	...	L. Monckton
The Toreador	...	L. Monckton
Count of Luxembourg	...	F. Lehar
Belle of New York	...	G. Kerker
A Waltz Dream	...	Oscar Strauss
The Dairymaids	...	Paul Reubens
The Gay Parisienne	...	I. Caryll
Dorothy	...	A. Cellier
The Shop Girl	...	I. Caryll
The Circus Girl	...	I. Caryll
The Messenger Boy	...	L. Monckton
Three Little Maids	...	P. Reubens
A Runnaway Girl	...	I. Caryll
The Girl from Kays	...	I. Caryll
Duchess of Dantsic	...	I. Caryll
Veronique	...	A. Messager
The Cingallee	...	L. Monckton
Earl and the Girl	...	I. Caryll
The Orchid	...	I. Caryll
The Spring Chicken	...	L. Monckton
Merry Widow	...	F. Lehar
Lady Madcap	...	Paul Reubens
Miss Hook of Holland	...	P. Reubens
My Mimosa Maid	...	P. Reubens
The Artists Model	...	S. Jones
The Gay Gordons	...	G. Jones
The Islander	...	P. Farraday

MAROKS & Co., Ltd.,
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENCE

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Monday, 18th Nov. 1912.

A GREAT INDUSTRIAL CENTRE.

A recent special supplement of the "Times" was devoted to the history of Birmingham, a city representative of almost every recognised industrial craft. No natural advantage seems to have paved the way for Birmingham's present eminence, unless it were the genius of her people, who appear to have been the pioneers of many of the crafts that have since brought distinction to other towns. Birmingham made steel and cutlery before Sheffield and spun cotton before Lancashire. It was the scene of the complete development of the steam-engine, and of lighting by gas. In Birmingham the two-cycle internal engine was worked out, and to-day the number and diversity of her industries seem to be without bounds. Although distant from the sea, marine engines in large numbers are made, and Birmingham is the chief centre for the production of furniture and fittings for ships. Nothing comes amiss; guns, ammunition, machine tools, steam and other engines, jewelry, motor-cars, bicycles, bedsteads, musical instruments, electrical and telegraph work, wire-drawing, and basket-work, blown, moulded, plate and cut glass, tubes of all kinds hydraulic machinery screws, pens, buttons, coins and medals, electroplating, stamping and still a hundred more trades of various importance. A record dated 1539, tells of the many smiths who made knives and all manner of cutting tools, nails and bits, with the aid of coal out of Staffordshire. In 1781, the population was estimated at 425,000, but in 1911, owing to the extension of the civic boundaries, the census amounted to 852,945. Many Indian readers would be interested to learn to what extent technical and scientific instruction aided the extraordinary progress of the city, but the "Times" has very little to say on the subject. The Birmingham Lunar Society was established in 1765, by a party of intellectual citizens including Watt, Baskerville, Boulton Priestly, Galton, Darwin and others, for the study of scientific and philosophical subjects. The society owed its name to the absence of street lighting, which compelled the members to meet on the occasions of full moon. The Birmingham Library was established in 1781, but it is only in recent years that the city gained its present distinction in the matter of schools and colleges established for the direct purpose of advancing the influence and capabilities of Birmingham as a great manufacturing centre.

In 1870, the Midland Institute, depending on a mixture of science, art, and literature, was the most flourishing society, possessing 7,000 members. Its annual conversazione required the combined accommodation of the Town Hall and the Art Gallery, joined together by a temporary bridge, for three successive evenings, to receive the members, and no one could be present twice, unless he was an exhibitor, a performer, or a member of committee. In 1880, the Science College was built and endowed by Sir Josiah Mason, for promoting the study of science on sound practical lines. A chair of engineering was added in 1881, and of mining in 1883. With the aid of liberal local subscriptions the college has developed into a University under a Royal Charter, and it represents all that is best in science, art, medicine and commerce, under the control of Sir Oliver Lodge. The University, the finest of the many fine buildings in Birmingham, is the crown of her long and arduous industrial career, and is paid for out of her earnings. Were it not for the accumulated experiences of her past history, the university would scarcely justify the outlay expended upon it; it would resemble somewhat a Technological Institute planted in an Indian tetting without a surrounding industrial population of high intelligence and craftsmanship. Birmingham is a brilliant example of the unvarying order of progress which has been proved in many countries; that a high state of industrial efficiency must be reached among the people before they can receive much benefit from scientific studies.

India has still her way to make along the road to industrial efficiency, and whatever system of instruction is introduced that interferes with this trade experience, is more likely to retard than to help the desired end. If any of the flourishing workshops of Birmingham were transported to India and manned with picked Indian workmen, there would be an immediate falling off of production, and an increase of cost, whatever the rate of wages might be, and this change could not be remedied by any number of Technological Institutes or Science Colleges. The one change that would prove effective would involve an increase in the skill, intelligence and regularity of the workmen. This is quite outside the scope of these institutions. About twenty-five years ago, an enterprising commercial traveller tried to interest the investing public of Bombay in a factory for the production of textile machinery, promising a great reduction in cost and time of delivery. Fortunately for the investors he did not succeed, for all India could not provide the workmen required for this class of work, and the first attempts would at once have given a bad name to the output and involved the factory in a loss. There were other good reasons against the venture, but this inferiority of men, and their lack of accuracy will continue to retard the progress of the country in this direction for many years. Indian parents must abandon the idea that their sons, after passing a college or institute examination successfully, are qualified to take a responsible place in any manufactory, and the young men themselves must realise that the end of the college period is the beginning of another education through which they must pass, before they can be of much value to their employers. From this ordeal there is no escape, for already the country has experienced countless wrecks of industrial ventures under the management of men who seemed to possess everything else but the experience and knowledge of management that is not acquired in any college.

A DISCOVERY IN WALES. The recent discovery of very ancient paintings in a cave in Wales has caused something like a sensation in archæological circles, for it reveals the existence of pre-historic painting in Britain hitherto unknown. It is also remarkable as a striking instance of the verification of well-directed scientific conjecture based on wide knowledge. The science of fossil organic remains found in caves has made great strides since the days of Dean Buckland, who discovered, nearly ninety years ago, in a cave at Paviland, South Wales, an imperfect human skeleton since known as the Red Lady of Paviland and with it instruments of flint and ivory. The skeleton is coloured red with ochre as it was the custom to immerse bones in that substance in the earliest stage of the stone age known as the auriquarian stage of the palæolithic epoch. The flint and iron instruments were also like those of the same stage found in the continent. Buckland's famous finds are kept in the Oxford University Museum, and a recent study of these led Professor Breuil, a distinguished palæontologist who has made a speciality of the auriquarian times, to conjecture that in the locality where these were found may very likely be discovered some specimens of prehistoric painting of the same remote period. Such cave paintings have been found before now in continental caves such as those at Dordogne, in the Pyrenees and the South of France. The images of animals painted in many colours discovered in these throw a flood of light on the state of civilization in those early prehistoric times, as they reveal, it is confidently said, an artistic ability worthy of the ancient Greeks. These continental cave paintings being referred to the auriquarian period, there was curiosity as to the discovery of similar signs of art and civilization of the same remote age in Britain. Professor Breuil happily guessed the spot where he could find these to be the vicinity of the Paviland caves and he planned an expedition there with the well-known professor of Geology and Palæontology at Oxford, Dr. Sollas. At Paviland they found only more implements like those of Buckland. The caves in the locality were closely searched for other auriquarian relics, especially of painting, and at first it seemed us if the zealous scientist were doomed to disappointment. In the very last cave, however, that known as Bacon's Hole in Glamorgan on the Welsh coast they were rewarded for their exertions by finding on the walls just what they were searching for. There they discovered a rude picture consisting of horizontal bands arranged in a vertical series three feet high painted vivid red. The red paint was protected by a deposit of stalagmite, so that none of it could be removed by rubbing. So at last here were found signs that very ancient man in the British Isles knew painting albeit in a rude form. Similar bands had been found before the walls of the cave in Dordogne in south-west France; but this discovery in Wales supplies another and a much needed link in the chain of evidence of pre-historic civilization in the times of very early Stone Age. The important light thrown on pre-historic Britain will surely stimulate search in the same direction and we may expect more startling discoveries in the near future. What is most gratifying to science in the whole affair is the verification, as we said, of the happy conjecture of Professor Breuil who arrived after a close and careful study of the Buckland relics to the conclusion that paintings of the same auriquarian period would be found in the same Welsh locality where Paviland is situated.

DISESTABLISHMENT PROBLEMS. The publication the other day of the report of the Divorce Commission lends special interest just now to all questions of marriage law, and a correspondent in the Home papers draws attention to an interesting point in the Welsh Disestablishment Bill. Apparently it is not expected that the clause in that measure, which deals with the subject of marriage, will be permitted to pass until it has been redrafted. As originally drawn in 1909 the Bill did not touch the subject, but the general repeal of ecclesiastical law made it arguable that when the Bill became law it would be impossible for Church people to be married in church at all. The Welsh party and the Liberation Society have drawn the Government's attention to this point, and a clause has been inserted at the last moment, it is believed, under which the marriage law is preserved and the bishops are to have the right to licence churches for marriage. This will mean that after disestablishment there will be five officials who will have the power to grant marriage licences—the Registrar-General and the four Welsh bishops. Nonconformists, however, seem to consider that in a country where State and Church are supposed to have been separated this would be an extraordinary arrangement, and if the clause is introduced in this form a hostile amendment will, it is understood, be moved from the Ministerial benches. Thus there is a possibility that this rather interesting point will be debated in the House of Commons, while another question of more vital interest to the Church, which is now a subject of speculation as to the form in which the House may discuss it, is the future constitution of the Church in Wales. The Church Defence Committee consider that it is not within the right of the House of Commons to decide on this matter. They consider that this is a question, which rightly should be left only to the members of the Church of England, and it is announced that they will move an amendment that the matter shall be decided by the Houses of Convocation of Canterbury, after consultation with the House of Laymen of that province.

CANADIAN DEFENCE. The Home papers contain some interesting information as to Canadian defensive policy, and other important questions of state concerning Canadian and British interests. We give these as emanating from a London correspondent, who is usually well-informed. He says that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has stated that, when the question of naval policy is raised in the Dominion Parliament very shortly, the Liberal party will treat it on its merits, but will adhere to the policy of a Canadian navy laid down by them when in office. Further this correspondent is informed that the Borden Government have no intention of repealing the Naval Act, but that they will amend it in one or two particulars. They intend also, to propose a contribution of over six million pounds towards the cost of the British navy. This gift will be unconditional, but it is understood that to the future policy of Canada there are attached conditions, which involve representation in Imperial Councils. Sir Wilfrid Laurier will adhere to the policy upon which he fought the elections last year. He maintains that the rapid expansion of Canadian trade makes it necessary that the problem of wider outlets for national products should be solved at once, and that this can be done only by the extension of inter-provincial trade, by trade with the mother country, and by trade with foreign countries. He points out that even now the Borden Government are obliged to appeal to the United States Inter-State Commission for special rates on Canadian wheat, passing into the Republic. This, he says, is expediency—not policy. The correspondent also mentions a rumour that the British preference is to be weakened in the interests of manufacturers. Sir Wilfrid intends to offer to any such movement a determined resistance. Since that statement was made, of course, a new factor has arisen in the situation, for of the American tariff is shortly to be revised by President Wondrow Wilson, it will probably have some influence on Canadian tariff questions. It will be unlikely, however, in any event that the British preference in Canada will be materially affected.

THE EAST INDIES SQUADRON. Questioned regarding the East Indies Squadron in the House of Commons the other night by Sir J. D. Rees—who had previously asked questions on the same subject of how far the naval programme of 1909 has been or will be carried out Mr. Winston Churchill said that the composition of the East Indies Squadron in future years is engaging the attention of the Admiralty, and will in due course form the subject of discussion with the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India. When the First Lord of the Admiralty was previously questioned on the subject he gave the good, old official reply which might have served for any time in the past quarter of a century, and yet in a way which led us to observe that he evidently had something at the back of his mind, his last reply confirms that view. We are therefore getting on a bit and it is evident that something is going to be done to get rid of the naval architectural specimens which form the East Indies Squadron. We thought that the programme of 1909 was too good to be true and any amendment in the direction indicated would be thankfully received.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Burma and party leave Maymyo on November 27th arriving at Rangoon the following morning.

NEWS from Peshawar say that two Englishman, Messars. Lynch and Johnson, are proceeding to Kabul to erect plant for the manufacture of soap and candles.

ALTHOUGH no detailed programme of the Islington Commission has been drawn up, it seems likly it is now stated from Allahabad that the examination of witnesses will begin at Madras on the 8th of January. Various sets of questions will be forwarded to the local Governments in the course of the next few weeks.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

THE QUESTION OF INTERVENTION,

Turkey and Servia.

FRANCE AND SPAIN IN MOROCCO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Nov. 2.

The Bukarest correspondent of "Die Zeit" learns from a competent personage that Turkey has confidentially approached Servia with proposals to begin negotiations for peace. King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has already been informed of the fact by King Peter. If this Turkish attempt to break up the Balkan alliance is true it is not believed that it will have any chance of success. There are various signs that the Austrian Foreign Office is beginning to accommodate itself to the new situation created by the victories of the Balkan States, and that it is abandoning the strict letter of the dogma of the maintenance of the status quo. Thus the semi-official "Fremdenblatt" in an inspired article says:—

"The many attacks now made on the idea of the maintenance of the status quo in the Balkans are due to a mistaken conception as to what is meant by this. There are not only the interests of the Balkan States, but also those of the European Great Powers and Rumania to be considered, and it is the undisturbed maintenance of these interests which constitutes the principle of the status quo." It will be observed that the usual prefix of "territorial is not used for the first time, and it is evident that the "Fremdenblatt" means to intimate that a way could be found to preserve Austrian interests, even if the boundaries of the Balkan States were enlarged. Count Sturgkh, the Austrian Premier speaking in Parliament on Austrian foreign policy, carefully avoided all reference to the status quo. He laid stress on an exchange of views with the Powers, and expressed the hope that those efforts would be crowned by success, and that it would be possible to preserve the blessings of peace for the Monarchy. He denied any aggressive aims on the part of the Austrian Foreign Office and contradicted the reports of Austrian mobilisation.

The Servian authorities are naturally already considering the question of the division of the spoils among the allies. According to proposals mooted in Belgrade the new map of the Balkans would be as follows:—Servia receives San Giovanni di Medua, on the Adriatic, and Macedonia within a line from Medua to Lake Ochrida, Kuprili, and Istip, then north to the Servian frontier; also western Novi-Bazar.

Montenegro gets eastern Novi-Bazar and Skutari and the Greeks Macedonia as far as the new Servian frontier, Salonika, Constantinople, and its surroundings are to be declared extra-territorial, under international governors and with free harbours. All the rest of European Turkey falls to Bulgaria, except Albania, which might be given to Austria-Hungary and Italy as compensation.

"A COLLECTIVE NOTE."

There is some reason to belive that, after several other suggestions had been made and discussed, M. Poincare's proposal that a collective step should be taken by the six Great Powers has now been adopted, and that as soon as the fighting has ceased on the Chorlu-Burgas lines it will be taken with a view to preventing further useless bloodshed, and avoiding further complications and the possibility of grave riots in the principal Turkish cities. The decision of the Powers will probably be communicated in Constantinople by the French Ambassador and in the Balkan capitals by the Russian representative unless the representatives of all the six Powers personally attend at the presentation of the Note, which all will sign. It is impossible to ascertain what form this Note will bear but it is believed that it will insist on the necessity of the Great Powers intervening in the common interests of all the belligerents. It is considered inevitable that Turkey will have to resign herself to the loss of most of her European possessions, but it is pointed out that if she can at the same time procure guarantees for the retention of Constantinople, and perhaps Salonika and Adrianople, and the integrity of her Asiatic dominions she will be better off than if she were allowed to retain a fictitious sovereignty over territories mostly inhabited by races whose victorious armies are now occupying them. Even the best friends of Turkey are of the opinion that any half measures would only be a source of future embarrassment without corresponding advantages, and that it would be a poor policy to struggle to maintain a nominal authority in Macedonia at the risk of some day losing Asia-Minor, parts of which are already the objects of secret ambitions. From the Ottoman standpoint, therefore, there is little doubt that under present circumstances heroic measures are best, but if the European provinces are to be partitioned it behoves the Powers to watch carefully that both individual and general interests are safeguarded. So long as the allied Powers cut up conquered territory according to mutual agreement, with the consent, willing or forced, of Turkey, there scarcely appears any danger of disturbing the grand balance of power. But there is a slight apprehension in Paris that one or other of the Great Powers may also seek a a share, and this requires vigilant attention. The various rumours as to Austria's intention of claiming a strip of Macedonia, and including Servia in her Customs Union, or of a secret understanding to devide Albania with Italy, are disquieting, as it is felt that instead of its being a question of the Balkans for the Balkan folk, it is suspiciously like a plan for a general partition of Turkey in Europe in a manner to disturb the equilibrium. The Western Powers, says the "Journal des Debats" may well ratify territorial changes exclusively benefiting the allied nations successful in the war, but they can scarcely approve of combinations tending to upset the balance of power. This expresses the present view of the French Government.

DISCOUNTING THE WAR'S POSSIBILITIES.

The idea of some sort of partition of most of the territory now occupied by the allies is gaining ground as Paris although Vienna continues officially to reserve all Austrian rights. There is good reason to believe, however, that Austria is now in active negotiation with both Russia and Servia, and the announcement that an agreement has been arrived at is rumoured to be emminent. Various versions are given of the provision of this arrangement, and though the details must remain a matter for conjecture, it is confidently stated that its basis will be the renunciation on the part of Servia of a port on the Adriatic, and the consent by Austria to keep within the present Bosnian frontier, whilst both will secure an outlet to the Mediterranean by the internationalisation of the Uskub-Salonika railway, which will be placed under a regime similar to that of the Danube. Subsidiarily others assert that the Sanjak of Novi-Bazar will be divided, Austria taking the strip bordering Montenegro down to Mitrovitza. Thence the Servian frontier would extend into Macedonia down to Kavala. Greece would receive Janina and territory reaching nearly to Salonika, which, as above stated would be neutralised. The Montenegrin frontier would be enlarged to include Skutari and the adjoining plains. Bulgaria naturally would claim all the rest of Macedonia, possibly up to Adrianople.

RUMANIA'S CLAIMS.

This project is naturally subservient to the complete victory of the allied nations, but even in case of defeat it seems thought that a rectification of the territory is inevitable, though some of the combatants may not gain so much, and Macedonia may be made merely autonomous, and the whole attention of diplomacy is now centred in discussing various solutions. A new and uncomfortable factor, however, has entered upon the scene in the alleged demand of Rumania to be compensated by Bulgaria. Before hostilities began King Charles of Rumania conferred with Count Berchtold, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and on being made a Russian fieldmarshal his Majesty caused language to be used in Sofia leading to the conviction that he would observe strict neutrality. He certainly knew the Balkan projects, and tacitly approved them. Suddenly, however, Rumania assumes an attitude not in consonance with the supposition that she had come to a previous arragement with Bulgaria, and indicating rather mistrust. It is now definitely declared that Rumania has demanded the cession of the fortress of Silestria and a large slice of Dobruja reaching up to Ruschuk. If the Sofia Cabinet had been approached before the war it might possibly have agreed to pay for assured neutrality by formal engagements, but this was evidently not the case, and Rumania seems disinclined to wait till the end of the war before knowing what to expect. If she demanded only a small strip stretching from above Silestria to a point in the Black Sea above Varna Bulgaria would probably agree, as this is mostly inhabited by Mussulmans, but now comes the question of annexing the quadrilateral of Ruschuk, Silestria, Mangalia, and Varna, which Rumania considers a poor equivalent for what Bulgaria is likely to gain. Bulgaria may ask, however, if her neighbour has a right to ask the same. Price now as if she had risked all in war, especially as the coveted indicated territory is in no sense Rumanian, either ethnically, or in language of customs. All those arguments savour or counting chickens before the eggs are hatched, but diplomatic circles are strongly of opinion that it is necessary to examine various solutions to meet all eventualities beforehand. At the same time, any movement on the part of Rumania unnecessarily to complicate the situation is much deprecated and it is hoped that the other Powers, especially Austria may prevail upon her to abstain from unduly pressing her own interests at such a critical moment.

FRANCE AND SPAIN IN MOROCCO.

In the Madrid, Chamber, on Senor Garcia Prieto, Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced that complete agreement had been established between France and Spain regarding Morocco, and that the signature of the treaty would take place shortly. The treaty regarding Morocco defines first of all the action which Spain will have to take in her zone of influence. This will consist in assisting the Moorish authorities to introduce reforms in that zone and in preserving order there under the authority of the Sultan, whose powers will be conferred on the Khalif, who will exercise them in co-operation with a special commissioner. The Spanish zone of influence is decreased in the north on the Wergha side. Of this mention was made some time ago. In the south Spain also cedes to French a part of the zone a little to the north of Dra, with the exception of the Ifni enclave. These are compensations granted to France by Spain in recognition of the sacrifices she made in the Congo in favour of Germany, in order to procure liberty of action in Morocco. The treaty will fix certain details intended to guarantee the autonomy of the French and Spanish zones and at the same time to preserve the rights of third parties, as for instance, the subscribers to the State Bank loans of 1904 and 1910 and the holders of the tobacco monopoly. The Customs in the Spanish zone will be free from all French intervention the rights of loan subscribers being guaranteed by the payment on the part of Spain of a proportional share of the interest and sinking fund. The Tangier-Fez railway concession will be granted to a single company, in which French capital will represent 56 per cent. of the whole, Spanish 36 per cent., and that of other Powers 8 per cent. The company will make the necessary surveys for the construction of the railway, the contract for which will be submitted to open competition. The administrations of the Spanish Sus region and of the French zone will have the right of acquiring the railway. Tangier will be provided with a special form of government. The treaty will determine the position of the Franciscan mission, the eventual organisation of courts, and the principle of according protection to Moors. There will be no transport route for goods into the interior, and the amount which this route would have yielded will be calculated.

TSAREVITCHAN "AVERAGE HUMAN BOY."

The following bulletin regarding the condition of the Czarevich was issued yesterday morning :—The Heir to the Throne slept with interruptions for eight hours. His temperature this morning was 36.9 cent. (98. 4 Fahr.) and pulse 120. The Czarevitch was to-day transferred to another room, in which he passed the whole of the day. His Imperial Highness was in good spirits. His temperature during the day was 99.1. In the evening it was 99.9, and the pulse 120. It has been a source of great regret to loyal Russians, writes Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent, that the cast-iron etiquette of the Imperial Court has hitherto prevented them from obtaining even the least glimpse of the daily life of the Czarevich, but now the curtain has been lifted, and it is possible to give some idea of the young Prince's education occupations, and amusements. The most striking of the pictures thus afforded is, perhaps, that of the future ruler of the great Russian Empire drilling with the sons of non-commissioned officers and privates; but the account generally reveals the average human boy, poring over his books for the allotted hours, and then scampering about the country "scouting," birdsnesting, bathing boating, and bicycling. The Empress teaches him English. Systematic lessons were begun about a year ago, the teaching being given by Russian and French tutors and a religious instructor, who accompany the Imperial Family to Czarskoe Selo, Peterhof, the Crimea, and wherever else they may go, except for two months during the summer holidays. Lessons are given daily, starting at nine o'clock. The Czarevich is vivacious, intelligent, and eager to learn, asking endless questions. He is very fond of the "Lives of the Saints," especially that of St. Seraphim, whose canonisation at Tamboff his parents attended, and whom popular belief associates with the continance of the dynasty in the direct line. He never tires, too, of hearing the legendary heroes of Russia. His training, consisting of gymnastic exercises. and elementary military drill, is watched by the

THE PEACE OF THE BALKANS

ALLIES PRESENT TERMS TO TURKEY.

War Believed to be Practically Over.

FURTHER FIGHTING AT CHATALJA LINES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 17.

It is stated that the first condition of the armistice is the immediate surrender of Scutari. The Montenegrins, in the meantime, have again suspended operations before Scutari, on receipt of a telegram from Sofia stating that Turkey is suing for peace.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

It is understood that peace conditions, and the reply of the Allies to Turkey's direct overtures, will be formulated without delay, and presented to Turkey for acceptance or rejection as a whole. The Allies do not intend to permit Turkey to gain valuable time by wrangling over terms. Unless the latter are accepted within twenty-four hours hostilities will be resumed in the most vigorous manner.

By prompt acceptance of the terms Turkey will possibly avert the entry of the Bulgarians into Constantinople.

It is believed that Bulgaria does not object to Turkey retaining Constantinople and the Dardanelles.

The Greek Fleet has occupied the peninsula of Mount Athos.

A Mansion House fund has been opened for non-combatant victims of the war.

AT CHATALJA.

SOFIA, Nov. 16.

Many rumours are current regarding the situation at Chatalja. One newspaper reports severe fighting, and the capture of six forts, two of which were most important, and states that there were heavy losses; but it is officially declared that hitherto there has been no serious engagement. Only outpost skirmishes have taken place, and three villages before the lines, north and south of the centre, have been captured.

King Ferdinand is now at Kirkilisse, but it is reported that he is preparing to start for Chatalja. The railway is now in full operation from Kirkilisse to Tcherkesskeui, the second station from Chatalja.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

No official news has been received at Sofia from headquarters for five days. It is presumed that either little progress has been made in the attack on Chatalja, or that fighting has altogether ceased, pending negotiations in connection with the armistice.

ATTACK ON BOJOK.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Firing has been heard at various points in the direction of Chatalja lines, but no information is available as to the nature of the engagement. It is believed that the Bulgarians are attacking Bojok Tchmekmeje, which is between Chatalja and Constantinople.

Turkish warships bombarded Bulgarian positions at different points on the coast of Marmora all day yesterday.

Cholera is increasing. Many patients have been placed in the mosque at Sophia.

Arrests among "Young Turks" continue to be made. There have also been many arrests at the front, of officers, ulemas and hedjas, charged with conducting progaganda to restore Abdul Hamid.

RIEKA, Nov. 15.

Fierce fighting took place to-day before San Giovanni di Medua. A force of 3,000 Turks was driven back in disorder.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 17 11-30 mor.

Heavy firing has been audible throughout the city since very early this morning. It would seem that a general engagement is in progress.

Considerable excitement reigns in the city, many house-tops being crowded with people listening anxiously.

MONTENEGRIN DEFEAT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 16.

It is officially stated that seven battalions of Montenegrins, advancing on the heights of Kakarik and Scutari, have been repulsed and have fled beyond Boyana, abandoning one hundred killed.

IMAGINATIVE ACCOUNTS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

It is beginning to be understood that the history of the war will have to be considerably recast.

The accounts of the correspondent of the Vienna *Reichspost*, Lieutenant Wegener, of tremendous battles after the capture of Lule Burgas and the furious pursuits to Chatalja lines, appear to have been largely imaginary. The special correspondents of the newspapers now point out that the Bulgarians have been strangely dilatory after the victory at Lule Burgas, and missed an exceptional opportunity of destroying the enemy. Nevertheless, the fact alone that Turkey has applied for an armistice confirms the belief that her position is dangerously weakened, and that she cannot sustain a prolonged defence.

BELGRADE, Nov. 15.

The Crown Prince, proceeding to Monastir, arrested his march at Prilip, where the inhabitants were most enthusiastic, strewing flowers in his path.

Fighting has begun outside Monastir. A decisive battle may be delayed owing to floods impeding movements.

WAR PRACTICALLY OVER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 17.

The general belief here is that the war is practically over and that further resistance is useless.

The Banks and the Council of the Ottoman Public Debt are already considering the protection of their interests in the lost provinces under the final settlement.

SORTIES FROM ADRIANOPLE.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

It is announced at Belgrade that the Servians have been investing Adrianople, while the Bulgarians are concentrating on Chatalja lines. Since then there have been two sorties from Adrianople, both of which were repulsed, the Turks suffering heavy loss.

The Servians last Friday drove the Turks from positions four thousand feet high, commanding Monastir.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

A thousand reservists have arrived at Sofia from America. They were disappointed on learning that they would be not sent to the front. Many have gone to their homes in the interior.

ASSAULTS ON SCUTARI.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Montenegrins have renewed their desperate attacks on Scutari. A two days' bombardment was followed by infantry assaults on a plain in front of the town. The attack caused the Turks to retire from their advanced positions.

King Nicholas and his son-in-law, the Grand Duke Peter, watched the operations from a steamer on the lake, which the Turks shelled from Tarabosh.

RIEKA, Nov. 17.

General Vukotitch has arrived near Lake Scutari. He will March to-day to join in the siege of Scutari, where the Servians are also expected. On a junction being effected, combined action on the Albanian coast is expected, if the Austro-Montenegrin negotiations now in progress at Rieka fail.

MAGAZINE EXPLODES.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

A Turkish powder magazine exploded outside Salonika, destroying many houses. Eighty persons were killed in addition to fifteen Greek troopers killed, and thirty others injured. The latter were quartered in adjacent barracks. Many arrests were made.

SIR E. GREY'S VIEW.

A letter from Sir Edward Grey was read at a meeting at Alnwick yesterday, excusing his absence. Sir Edward said it had been impossible for him to leave London during the past two or three weeks, and it would be some time before he would get more freedom, although the prospects of a favourable solution of European questions were not unsatisfactory.

NEW MADRAS FUND.

MADRAS, Nov. 16.

Captain Cecil Allanson, Military Secretary to the Governor, has written as follows to Hon. Khan Bahadur M. A. Kaddus Badsha Sahib:—

I have the honour to inform you that his Excellency has considered the request conveyed to him through yesterday's deputation. His Excellency is in warm sympathy with the intention of the proposal which you laid before him, which is, he understands to give an opportunity to European and Hindu sympathisers to co-operate with the efforts of the Red Crescent Society which is now collecting funds from the Mahomedan community in aid of the Turkish wounded and widows and orphans. His Excellency will accordingly, be glad to open for the Madras Presidency a branch of the British Medical Relief Fund, and to transmit to the Central Committee, Constantinople through his Excellency the Viceroy, any subscription that may be sent to his Military Secretary.

A good deal of dissatisfaction is expressed in certain quarters at the general apathy accorded in Bengal towards Lady Lowther's appeal through the Viceroy for funds for the Turkish wounded. H. E. the Viceroy appointed Lord Carmichael to receive and forward to him subscriptions received from Bengal, but so far only five sums have been received, and the total does not reach a thousand rupees.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

New President decides on Revision.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

President Woodrow Wilson announces that immediately he is inaugurated as President, he will convoke an extraordinary session to be held not later than the 15th of April, for the purpose of revising the tariff.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.

The Democrats and some Republicans approve of Dr. Woodrow Wilson's decision to call an extraordinary session of Congress to revise the tariff. It is believed that the revision will follow the models of Bills passed last session but vetoed by President Taft.

GUN EXPLOSION.

Fifteen Men Injured at Shoeburyness.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Three men were seriously and twelve slightly injured owing to the bursting of a 13·5 gun at Shoeburyness, where experiments were being carried out with a new type of shell.

The fragments of the gun were blown three miles.

THE SPRINGBOKS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The South African Rugby Team, in London to-day, beat Twickenham by 10 points to 8.

WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The Welsh Disestablishment Campaign Committee have telegraphed to Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd-George, expressing grave concern at rumours of the possibility of the Government dropping Welsh Disestablishment.

LONDON, No. 17.

Mr. Asquith has replied to the Welsh Disestablishment Committee stating that the rumours that the Welsh Disestablishment Bill will be dropped are unfounded.

THE INDIA OFFICE.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Lieut.-Col. Sir David Barr has been appointed Chairman of the Political Committee of the India Office in succession to Sir William Lee-Warner, retired.

[Lieut.-General Sir David William Keith Barr, K.C.S.I., (Indian Army), has been a member of the Council of India since his retirement from the service in 1905. He is the eldest son of the late Lieut.-General H. J. Barr. Born in 1846, he was educated at a private school and passed out from Sandhurst into the Infantry in 1864. He served in the Abyssinian campaign of 1868 and the following year commenced his Indian political career. The posts held by him were First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India (1874); Political Agent, Jodhpore, (1880); Political Agent and Superintendent, Rewah, (1881-87); Resident at Gwalior (1887-92); Resident in Kashmir (1892-94); Agent to the Governor-General in Central India (1894-1900) and Resident at Hyderabad (1900-1905.)

His marriage with Constance, daughter of the late Major-General J. Guillum Scott, took place in 1871.]

THE SNAP DIVISION.

How "Susie's" Wire Upset Unionist Wives.

GOVERNMENT UNHARMED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Colonel Seely, Sir Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Masterman addressed meetings last night. They insisted that the disturbance in the House of Commons had not harmed the Government, which would not swerve a hair's breadth from its purpose in passing Home Rule. Colonel Seely, describing how the scene in the House of Commons was concerted, said that the Opposition members received a code telegram—"Meet me at the Marble Arch at four—Susie."

Though the telegram has temporarily embarrassed the Government, he heard that it caused still greater embarassment to married Unionist members, whose wives had opened it.

UNIONIST CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The National Unionist Conference has concluded. Resolutions were passed in favour of state assistance to facilitate peasant proprietorship, and housing reform, and condemning the payment of members and land taxes.

THE IRISH ALLIANCE.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Mr. Redmond, speaking at York yesterday, said that recent occurrences would somewhat delay the Government's programme, but what were a few days or even months in this fight? He declared that he and his colleagues would shrink from no sacrifice to help to pass the Welsh Disestablishment Bill and other British measures.

NOBEL LITERATURE PRIZE.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 15.

Gerhart Hauptmann, the German dramatist has been awarded the Nobel prize for literature.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The death is announced of Colonel Henry Gore-Browne, V. C.

[Colonel Henry George Gore-Browne, V.C., (retired), was born in Ireland in 1830, the son of Arthur Browne of Newton, Roscommon. He received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, and entered the Army in 1855, being gazetted to the 32nd Light Infantry. He took part in the defence of Lucknow against the mutineers, from June to November, 1857, was twice wounded, and repeatedly mentioned in general orders. He was afterwards promoted to a company for service in the field. He married Anne, daughter of the late Charles Seely, U. P., and sister of the present baronet.]

SUFFRAGETTES MARCH.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

A party of suffragettes yesterday concluded a six weeks' march from Edinburgh to London. They held a meeting in Trafalgar Square yesterday evening. Two of them carried a petition, to which a long list of signatures was affixed, to Mr. Asquith's residence. There was no disturbance.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

Convocation Address by Sir James Meston.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 17.

Sir James Meston presided at the Convocation of the Allahabad University last evening. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on Mr. Surendranath Sen, and Miss Saraswati Sing received the degree of M.A. Seven ladies received the B.A. degree.

In his Convocation address Sir James Meston said the day was an auspicious one as it was the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the university. After giving a summary of the principal events of the past year, his Honour gave a brief outline of the policy of Government on educational matters. He said they had a sympathetic Viceroy devoted to the advancement of education, and the department was under the able guidance of Sir Harcourt Butler to look after the education problems. Government were bound to push the education of the people in all its branches by every means in their power. His Honour could not, at that time, give details of the schemes they were maturing, but pointed out their salient features. He hoped to see primary education extended as soon as teachers were obtained. As regards secondary education, he was anxious to give every reasonable help to private endeavours.

In conclusion, his Honour said that the University men were the partners of Government in the great work of progress and advancement.

The Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University, the Hon. Dr. Sunder Lal was "at home" to a large number of guests after the Convocation.

Sir James Meston left Allahabad last night.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

Saving the Fishing Industry in Sind.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 16.

At a meeting of the Karachi Port Trustees a letter was read from the Commissioner in Sind, enquiring what progress had been made with the provision of the promised new landing place for fishing boats. The Commissioner stated in his letter, *inter alia*, that in his opinion the Trustees were both legally and morally bound to provide the fisherman, at whatever cost and at the earliest possible date, with facilities at least equal in all respects (including the consideration of convenient access to their market) to those they have deprived them of.

He added that in 1883, dealing with the question of the salt tax and of the levy of duty on imported saltfish, the Government of India had expressly ordered, in regard to the Karachi fisherman, that some real attempts must be made to save the industry in Sind and relieve the men from the necessity of going to foreign territory to pursue an industry which should be more conveniently carried on in Karachi; and that the trade was entitled to claim fair treatment. He requested that this point of view might be impressed on the Trustees and that he might be favoured at an early date with a report of the action taken by them.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

VICEROY AT AJMERE.

Extension and Improvement of the City.

AN ANCIENT ARISTOCRACY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, AJMERE, Nov. 16.

H. E. the Viceroy delivered the following speech in reply to the Ajmere Municipality's address to-day:—

Gentlemen,—I should like to tender to you my warmest thanks for the kindness of your welcome and the expressions of loyalty and devotion to the throne, to which you have given utterance. As I find myself for the first time in Ajmere, I cannot but recall some of the incidents of strife and battle, and some of the scenes of Imperial pageantry, which have given to your city a halo of romance, and I look forward with the most pleasurable anticipation to visiting the various shrines and monuments and other antiquarian remains, which mark the different stages of its history and fill it with beauty and interest. The fame of them attracts the footsteps of all who are in sympathy with Indian history and tradition, and all who make a study of Indian antiquities, and you are, indeed, fortunate to have received so recently among their number so gracious a guest as Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress.

A ROYAL CITY.

Ajmere has now through a series of years extending over several centuries had a special importance not only as one of the royal residences of the emperors of Delhi, but also as the official Ecentre of Rajputana and in that character, it is, I think, entitled to the special consideration of the Government of India. There is ample testimony in your address that it has not been neglected in the past, and I much appreciate the grateful language, in which you refer to the assistance and attention you have received at their hands in recent years. For the future I notice indications of two or three important questions which may or may not demand my careful attention, but if you can settle them without reference to my Government so much the better. Meantime I hope I may have opportunities during the few days I shall be here to make some personal acquaintance with the bearings of these knotty problems, and should they come before me officially, I shall be in a position through my visit to approach them with more sympathy and a better understanding than is always possible in dealing with questions of which one has nothing but a paper knowledge. The rapid increase of your population is an index of your growth in importance and prosperity, but unavoidably brings with it more serious responsibilities in the matter of sanitation and water-supply and seeing how you are hemmed in by the Anasagar lake, the railway and the Taragarh hills you have rightly numbered among your future pressing needs the planning of healthy suburbs. I feel confident that these and other improvements will receive at your hands the earnest attention and careful planning they deserve and I wish you and your city all success and prosperity for the future.

In conclusion, I desire to thank you for including Lady Hardinge in the kind welcome with which you have greeted us, and to tell you how great a pleasure it is to us both to have been able to visit your city and to meet you here to-day.

The following was his Excellency the Viceroy's reply to the Istimsardars of Ajmer on to-day:—Gentlemen.—

I should like to say what a very great pleasure it has been to me to make the acquaintance of you the Tazimi Istimsardars of Ajmer. You represent an aristocracy as high as any that can be found in British India and you still hold in Ajmer a position which your fathers won with their strong right hands in the stormy days of long ago.

Your faithful allegiance to his Imperial Majesty is a matter of common knowledge, and your welfare, in which my Government are so closely interested, has been the care of a long line of Chief Commissioners, and is very near the heart of Sir Elliot Colvin.

EVILS OF PRODIGALITY.

I am grieved to know that some of your estates are heavily embarrassed, and, though I believe that in most cases your debts are due to a succession of those lean years to which this part of India is unfortunately liable, I will not conceal from you that I have also heard that the unfortunate position of a few of you is due to having unnecessarily exceeded your means. To those of you to whom these remarks may apply I wish to make an earnest appeal. Prodigality can only lead to ruin, which will involve not only yourselves but also your families, and I can imagine no more painful subject for your reflection than the thought that your children and your children's children should be doomed to poverty and misery and loss of social status through your own lack of foresight. I am well aware that many of you, and notably Rao Bahadur the Thakur of Bandanwari and the Thakur of Bagasuri, take the keenest interest in the administration of your estates and manage them with great success and it is a special pleasure to me to know that as a body you appreciate the value of education, that several of you have been educated at the Mayo College, and that many of you send your sons to your boarding house at that fine institution.

Education will open their minds and teach them the value of the heritage which has been handed down to them, and it will teach them that high position carries with it great responsibilities and that they can have no nobler ambition than to be regarded as the father of their people. I feel sure, gentlemen, that you will forgive me the few words of counsel I have ventured to make use of on this occasion, and will realise that I have done so in no spirit of fault finding, but speaking to you as friend to friend and with the most hearty desire for your happiness and well-being; and before we part company let me repeat that I am very pleased to have had this opportunity of meeting you and shall always remember with kindly feelings the Istimsardars of Ajmer.

MR. GOKHALE'S RETURN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 16.

A cablegram from Johannesburg, dated 15th instant, states that the Hon. Mr. Gokhale arrives in Bombay by the German East Africa steamer "President" on the 10th December next, instead of on the 6th as originally settled.

BOMBAY MUSICIANS.

NAGPUR, Nov. 16.

A special concert by the deputation of the Academy of Indian Music, Bombay, was held here to-night under the patronage of Mr. J. Walker, Commissioner of Nagpur. A large number of Europeans and Indians, officials and non-officials, attended the performance.

SANITARY CONFERENCE.

Resolution on Experimental Town-Planning.

VITAL STATISTICS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 16.

The Sanitary Conference resumed its sitting to-day at the Council Chamber.

The first paper presented to the Conference was by Military Assistant Surgeon Mackay on the Utilisation of a Continuous Temperature of 50 degrees centigrade for the Preservation of the portability of milk.

Rai Kilas Chandra Bose Bahadur introduced a paper on the Milk Supply of Calcutta.

Mr. Bepin Behari Brahmachari presented a paper on Mortality in Gossipore—Chitpore Municipality (Calcutta), and this led to a short discussion on the shortcomings in the present system of collecting vital statistics in the Presidency.

Dr. P. S. Chandrasekhara Iyer suggested that for the purpose of recording vital statistics a number of villages within a certain radius might be grouped into a village union and make certain regulations as in taluk-unions for the better collection of vital statistics. If if were found impracticable to apply this system to the whole Presidency, at any rate it might be tried in selected districts.

Dr. T. M. Nair, advocated the employment of qualified medical subordinates as death registrars for recording vital statistics. He said that statistics collected by the unqualified staff were absolutely valueless in Madras Corporation. Since medical agency replaced the old establishment they were able to get much more valuable statistics.

Major Liston pointed out that the coast of employment of a medical agency for the Bombay Presidency for the purpose was roughly estimated at an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs.

Capt. C. L. Dunn inquired if such an annual expenditure would not be a justifiable one.

Dr. T.M. Nair thought that the replacement of the present staff by a qualified agency would result in a slightly enhanced cost.

Major Stokes, I. M. S., read a valuable paper on Education in Public Health.

Major Liston said that in the Bombay Presidency, exclusive of Native States, there were 19 millions of population, of whom only 2 millions were literate. Four millions of these lived in 200 towns and 15 millions in 26,000 villages scattered over an area of 123,000 square miles. When to the immensity of the scattered population there was added illiteracy, poverty and indifference, the task of teaching people something about how they might maintain themselves in health and strength seemed almost superhuman. Yet it must be remembered that on the importing and assimilation of this knowledge depended the demand of the people for sanitary reform. Progress in sanitation in India could not progress without a call for reform on the part of the people themselves.

MALARIA.

Major S. A. Harris said that in the United Provinces lectures on malaria with lantern slide demonstrations were given in Normal Schools every second year.

Dr. Bentley said that there was a great need for educating the literate as well as the illiterate in regard to sanitary matters.

Sir Harcourt Butler, in winding up the debate, said the importance of the question was now being more and more realised, and the instilling of hygienic principles into the minds of the people was a question of time and organisation.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Syed Madhi Shah next introduced a paper on the Water-Supply and General Sanitation of Small Towns. The Hon. Mr. Motilall Ghose then presented a paper on Rural Sanitation in Bengal, and was followed by Dr. T. M. Nair with a paper on the Inspection of food and drugs in relation so Public health.

After Mr. Ghose's paper had been read Rai Kailas Chandra Bose Bahadur said that the author, in his attempt to prove the non-existence of malaria in Bengal before the fever epidemic of Burdwan, had virtually proved its existence by the fact of his mentioning that there were a good many cases of enlargement of spleen in his village. Mr. Ghose wished to know whether Burdwan fever was malarial fever. In these days of progress one would hesitate to risk his opinion without examining the patient and searching his blood. From a description given by Mr. Ghose he would presume they were cases of malaria of a maliqnant type.

After Dr. Nair had spoken, Dr. A. G. Newell introduced his paper on Some Practical Points in the Indian Milk Problem, after which the Conference proceeded to discuss the draft resolution. All the resolutions were carried and the Conference adjourned to 2-30 p. m.

PROPOSED LAND ACTS.

The Conference re-assembled after lunch to-day, when the following resolution were discussed:—That the introduction on modern lines of town-planning schemes, and the relief of congested areas in towns, are among most urgently required sanitary needs in India, and that the time had come for experimental action on these lines in selected towns. That the term "public purpose" in the Land Acquisition Act would be held to include the acquiring of so much land immediately adjacent to land required for any public improvement as it may be necessary to acquire in order to complete that improvement in the interests of the community or to make it financially possible. That to meet cases in which it was financially impracticable to apply the Land Acquisition Act, an Act should be introduced, embodying under the necessary safeguards of the English Act, the principle of betterment under which owners whose lands may be improved by any improvement scheme should contribute to its cost; and also the German Act principle of re-distribution, by which power is given only to the constituted authority, to alter the shapes of, and otherwise rearrange plots, so as to render them more suitable for building purposes.

That in congested areas action is desirable on the lines of the provision of the English Housing of the Working Classes Act of 1890 and 1909, adapted to local conditions in India and in particular with reference to: (a) empowering local bodies to prepare and carry out improvement schemes in insanitary areas and strengthening their powers in dealing with obstructive and unhealthy houses; (b) simplifying the procedure of acquisition of such areas, and for assessment of compensation; (c) securing regular inspections of insanitary dwelling houses and prompt action in dealing with defects.

That in all towns in India local by-law should be examined and where necessary revised with a view to provision of sufficient air, light and ventilation in every house and room according to prescribed standards.

That after a period of grace there should be an absolute vote on the occupation of rooms which fail to reach those standards: that provision should be made to prevent overcrowding, and that sanitary officers should be employed with powers sufficient to see that such by-laws are enforced; that in all actions affecting their dwellings it is especially important to study the habits, requirements and financial means of people and, where possible, to enlist the co-operation of leading residents in support of that action.

That as a measure of demonstration and education, efforts should be made in different parts of India to construct model towns or quarters of towns, with broad roads, sufficient air, light and ventilation at least before and behind each house; good water-supply and lighting, efficient drainage and conservancy, rat-proof and mosquito-proof houses in which overcrowding is not allowed, up-to-date markets, slaughter-houses bathing places, open spaces, and recreation grounds and an ample sanitary staff under expert supervision.

GOVERNOR'S VISIT.

The Sanitary Conference re-assembled after lunch yesterday. The Governor, with Capt. Cavendish, A.D.C., paid a visit to the Conference at 3 p.m. and was received by Sir Harcourt Butler, Surg.-Gen. W. B. Bannerman and Capt. W. A. Justice. After having taken the presidential chair, his Excellency addressed the delegates and Sir Harcourt Butler replied. The delegates then gave three cheers for the Governor, after which a group photograph was taken, with Lord Pentland as the central figure. His Excellency then left.

The Conference then assembled once more for the conduct of business. Mr. Moti Lal Ghose invited the next Conference to meet at Calcutta. Sir H. Butler said that it would be better to decide whether the Conference was to be annual or biennial, and it was decided that it should be annual. One of the delegates then invited the Conference to Lucknow and the question was then put to the vote, 31 being in favour of Calcutta and a like number favouring Lucknow. Sir H. Butler left the matter to the Government of India to decide.

The opinion of the delegates was then taken as to whether in future the Conference should work more in sub-selections than at present, and it was unanimously agreed that this would be the more satisfactory course to follow.

In bringing the Conference to a close Sir H. Butler thanked the delegates for the care and attention which they devoted to the important matters which had come up before them for consideration. He thought that the present session of the Conference had advanced matters considerably, and that the foundation had been laid for a much greater advance in the future.

The Conference then dissolved.

Of the number of resolutions which were adopted on Saturday, one provoked some discussion. It was to the effect that a model town should be constructed in different parts of India for teaching people how they should house themselves with broad roads, sufficient air, etc. Mr. Ghose put in an amendment to the effect that this should be done at the cost of the urban population and of the rural. The president did accept the amendment, but he said he would make a note of it.

EDUCATION VS. SANITATION.

The paper read by Mr. Motilal Ghose at Saturday's meeting of the Sanitary Conference was heard with great interest. It was perused by a large number of the members, and they enjoyed the humorous style in which it was written, specially the story of the extermination of rats by a certain king who brought famine into his country hereby.

There was a heated discussion in regard to the paper introduced by some medical members of the Conference, who said that the people of India should be taught sanitary rules by education. Mr. Motilal Ghose wished to know what the sanitary rules were of which the people were ignorant. The president said there were people who washed themselves and their buffaloes in the same tank from which they drank. Mr. Ghose replied that they knew the ordinary hygienic rules as well as any of the members of the Conference did. They knew that by drinking pure water they could preserve their health, but if they and their cattle washed themselves in the same tank it was because there was no other tank for their use besides the one in which their cattle was washed. It was not that the people were ignorant of hygienic laws but that they were sadly in need of means by which they could preserve their health.

Lord Pentland in his speech at the Conference laid special stress on the fact that the question relating to the welfare of the rural population should be taken up by the Conference more seriously than it was being done. This speech will greatly strengthen the position of Mr. Motilal Ghose who has been the same fact on the Conference. Trying to impress Mr. Ghose made an appeal to the president to this effect. Before doing so he asked the members to enlighten him on the following matter. Whether it was possible for one blessed with two wives to distribute his caresses equally to both. He said he had no experience in that, so he could not express any opinion one way or the other. He had put that question to their esteemed president at a private interview, for said he, that the president had two wives to maintain, education and sanitation. He had reminded Sir Harcourt Butler at that interview of the case of Sir Bamfylde Fuller, who had selected the Mussalmans to be his pet wife, though the Hindus had equal claims on him. The reply had been that Sir Harcourt Butler regarded both with an equal eye. It seemed however, that he made a distinction between them. Though he had given one a valuable dowry in the shape of an annual permanent grant of more than 60 lakhs of rupees, he was trying to keep the other satisfied with only half that amount. Yet he speaker Mr Ghose was not sorry for this distinction, as education was the idol of their hearts and the Indians were her devoted worshippers. He appealed to the president for more substantial tokens of his love for his neglected wife for in one sense sanitation demanded more attention than education.

COORG PLANTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 15.

In introducing Mr. S.G. Jonas, the Scientific Assistant for the sanctioned lately for the Coorg Planters' Association, Mr. R. D. Anstead, the Scientific Officer of the United Planters' Association of Southern India, spoke in much technical detail at a meeting of that body at Mercara yesterday, on the manurial problem of coffee, the increase of the later yield of Ceara rubber, and the introduction of tea on the Coorg hills.

He urged that tea could not be planted cheaply and strongly, and advised employment of experienced men to plant really good "Jat" to begin with.

CHINESE SOLDIERS KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 16.

News, which has reached Assam, seem to show that Chinese detachment of twelve or fifteen men at Rima were all killed some time ago by Tibetan tribesmen there. Their places have apparently not been filled.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Appointments and Lostings at Home and Abroad.

ORDER FOR RIFLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 15.

Lieut. R. Bellingham, No. 6 Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery, Kirkee, is appointed Extra Aide-de-camp to the Governor-General of Ireland.

Lieut. Hatley, 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment, is appointed to the West African Frontier Force in Nigeria.

The posting of Lieut.-Col. G. Humphreys to the command of the Royal Horse Artillery at Mhow has been cancelled. The following postings of Royal Engineer officers are ordered:—Col. Baddeley from leave to the Poona Division; Lieut.-Col. Heycock, as Assistant commanding Royal Engineers, Barrackpore, and Captain Fox to the Kohat Brigade. Capt. Haigh is transferred from the Aden to the Rangoon Brigade.

Lieut. Bartlett, R.E., on return from Gyantse is posted to the Bannu Brigade.

Capt. Nelson, Royal West Kent Regiment, is appointed Adjutant, 20th Battalion, City of London Regiment, Territorial Force, from 1st January.

Capt. Coke, 22nd Cavalry, is appointed to the Adjutant-General's branch as an attached officer.

DELHI, Nov. 16.

The following postings of officers of the Unattached List have been approved:—

2nd. Lieut. Channer to 36th Horse. 2nd Lieut. Sweet to 63rd Infy., 2nd Lieut. Rogerson to 113th Infy., 2nd Lieut. Rule to 27th Punjabis, 2nd Lieut. Hind to 2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkhas, 2nd Lieut. Shearer to 113th Infy., 2nd Lieut. Hammond to Corps of Guides 2nd Lieut. Tinley to 20th Horse, 2nd Lieut. Hocken to 1st Battalion, 7th Gurkhas, 2nd Lieut. Watson, E. to 62nd Punjabis, 2nd Lieut Stevens to 10th Lancers, 2nd Lieut. Durand to 38th Horse, 2nd Lieut. Watson, G., to 96th Infy., 2nd Lieut. Meade to 14th Sikhs, 2nd Lieut. Reynolds to 193rd Infy., 2nd Lieut Mullaly to 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkhas.

Lieut. Hulton, X. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, is posted to No. 5 Depot, Royal Field Artillery on promotion.

Capt. Corbould Warren, 82nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to the 91st Battery, at Nowshera.

Capt. Heelas, 82nd Battery, is posted to the 81st Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Kirkee.

Lieut. McLeod. 59th Battery, Hyderabad, is appointed to X. Battery, Royal Horse, Artillery, at Mhow.

Capt. Currie and Stulpnagel, Royal Garrison Artillery, are posted to Nos. 16 and 28 Companies, Royal Garrison Artillery, respectively, on promotion to Major.

Capt. Geary, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to No. 73 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Barian.

A War-office order for between 40,000 and 50,000 rifles has been placed with the Birmingham Small Arms Company, and will afford full employment until the middle of next year. It is one of the largest orders for rifles ever placed with a private firm, the reason being that a considerable proportion of the arms are required for the colonies. It is understood that the new pattern magazine rifle has been approved, and work upon it has already been begun at the Government factories, but it will not be issued to the troops for some time.

By the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel O'Leary from the Royal Irish Rifles the last regimental link between the officers of the 86th Royal County Down Regiment (now the 2nd Battalion of the Rifles) and the rifles has been severed. He was appointed to the 86th Royal County Down Regiment, a red coated corps, in January, 1881, and six months later the 86th became the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles.

The command of the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Rifles at Kamptee, India, just vacated by Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. O'Leary on the termination of his four years' tenure at its head, has been filled by the promotion of Major George B. Laurie, the senior major of the Rifles and second-in-command of the 2nd Battalion at Tidworth. Lieutenant-Colonel Laurie who is the son of General Laurie, joined the Rifles from Sandhurst in September, 1885, was promoted captain in 1893 and major in 1904. He served with the 2nd Battalion in South Africa, and as a special service officer, and in command of a battalion of mounted infantry in the operations in the Transvaal, Orange River Colony and Cape Colony, 1901-02, was warmly commended for his services in despatches and received the Queen's medal with five clasps.

Major T. J. McLeod, 7th Gurkhas, to officiate as Recruiting Staff Officer, Army Headquarters during absence of Major A. H. P. Harrison on leave.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Lieutenant W. H. S. Schofield 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers and Lieutenant N. R. Whitaker, 128th Pioneers.

Lieutenant Schofield is appointed Double Company Officer 18th Infantry.

Captain E. F. Showell, 4th Ammunition Column Royal Field Artillery, to be Orderly Officer to the Divisional Artillery Commander, 4th and 5th Divisions, vice Captain C. H. Clark, 39th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, vacated.

Major G. B. Crisp, Royal Army Medical Corps, on completion of tour, will hand over the appointment of deputy Assistant Director, Medical Services, 5th Division, and proceed to England in R.I.M.S. "Dufferin."

5th Light Infantry.—Captain G. A. M. Praed to officiate as Double Company Commander, in addition to his other duties.

30th Punjabis.—Lieutenant T. A. Digby to be Quarter Master vice Captain J. A. Pottinger, vacated.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave Major G. Bidie, I. M. S., for 6 months, on Medical Certificate E. Kirkpatrick, 59th Rifles, to 29-3-1913, on Medical Certificate W. E. G. Lillington, 29th Lancers, to 1st March 1913, Captain W. B. White, 29th C.I. Horse, to 15th January 1913, Lieutenant J. F. H. Morgan, I. M. S., to 31st January 1913 Captain J. A. Pottinger, 30th Punjabis, to 10th March 1913 Lieut. H. F. Story, 35th Sikhs, for 4 months.

The undermentioned Officers crossed the Russian Frontier homewards on the following dates:—Captian C. D. Pike, 1st Bn. 9th Gurkhas, 12th October 1912 and Lieutenant E. Noel, 44th Infantry 30th September 1912.

STEAMER ON FIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

A rather serious fire was discovered yesterday, aboard the steamer "Glenshiel" lying at Kidderpore Docks. It occurred in the firehold of the vessel, where a large consignment of jute was stored. A large quantity of jute was removed, and the fire was put out in an hour. The damage was not much, but the vessel which was to have sailed to-day, will be delayed.

Another fire occurred on Thursday night, in number 7 shed, Kidderpore Docks. It was tackled in time but not before it destroyed a large stock of about 350 bales of jute and some chests of shellac. The damage is estimated at Rs. 30,000. The property belonged to Messrs. Ernsthausen Ltd. It is persumed that the fire was due to spontaneous combustion.

SIR JAMES MESTON.

Efforts for the Anglo-Indian Community.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 16.

Sir James Meston recevied a joint address of welcome from the Anglo-Indian Association and the Empire League (U.P. branch) to-day at Government House. The address reiterated the loyalty of the community and made reference to the recent Education Conference and the Anglo-Indian Regiments. The address was read by Mr. C. T. Robbie, and presented to his Honour by Mr. O. M. Chiene on a handsome velvet cushion.

In the course of his reply, his Honour said that he was greatly touched at the welcome and that no taken of loyalty was necessary from the community. He reminded them that in these days of competition and progress mere holding of names which shone in history, and school certificates, were not sufficient to secure higher posts or attain success in other directions. The community must be trained and educated if they wished to hold their own He advised them to take to technical training in this age of mechanical progress. His Honour also remarked that recently he had reserved two appointments of Deputy Collectors for Anglo-Indians, but he regretted to find that only one candidate with graduate qualifications was forthcoming, and he was disappointed that the search for a second candidate with the necessary qualifications had been fruitless.

In conclusion his Honour thanked them for their good wishes and promised to assist the efforts of the community, and offered them every sympathy with their aspirations.

The members of the deputation were then introduced to his Honour by Sir George Knox, honorary president of the Allahabad Association.

BENGAL DACOITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA (Bengal), Nov. 16.

On Thursday night an image of Vishnu Kishnu was stolen from Panchebati at Swamibagh in Dacca. The thieves were attempting to take away an other image, when the gardener raised an alarm and they ran away.

On Thursday night a dacoity was committed in the house of Pyari Charan Nandi, a trader of the village of Langalband in Naraingunge sub-division. About 20 dacoits armed with guns and revolvers attacked the house at dead of night, and carried away property valued at Rs. 16,000 in cash and ornaments. It is said that dacoits were all young men and wore masks and *galpattas*. The District Superintendent of Police hurried to the place on receipt of the information.

Another dacoity was committed at Bhawanipore village in the Dacca district. Rajani Kanta Chakvarty, naik of the Chawal Raj, went to the village to collect rent and stayed in the house of one Sridam Bangchi. At midnight about 25 dacoits armed with deadly weapons attacked the house, demanded the keys from Rajani Babu and beat him mercilessly. He was then carried to a neighbouring mustard field, beaten and left in an unconscious state. The dacoits decamped with Rs. 50 in cash. The additional Police Superintendent has proceeded there for an enquiry.

BIG FIRE AT RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 16.

A serious fire broke out last night at eleven o'clock, and continued to burn for several hours, destroying five godowns and seriously damaging a sixth, all belonging to the Port Trust on the river frontage. The amount of damage, which is considerable, is not known. So far the cause of the fire is also not known.

LATER.

Last night's fire started in godown No. 17, being first noticed by a police constable on duty. It spread with great rapidity in the strong breeze blowing at the time, and destroyed nine godowns in all, some of them containing merchandise. In two of the godowns were goods belonging to Messrs. Diekmann Brothers, which were covered by insurance.

A detachment of the Munster Fusiliers rendered great assistance. The engines of the Port Trust steamer "Firefly" and the Fire Brigade worked assiduously to check the flames. The fire is still smouldering (6 p. m.)

The damage done is estimated at several lakhs of rupees.

BURMA KENNEL CLUB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 16.

A Burma Kennel Club has been formed in Rangoon, and the Lieutenant-Governor has consented to become the patron. The details of proposals will be discussed at the next Friday meeting. The first show ever held in Burma, under Indian Kennel Association rules takes place early next year.

EARTHQUAKE AT LAHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 16.

A very severe shock of earthquake was felt in Lahore last night, about ten minutes to eleven. The direction was approximately from south to north and the vibrations lasted for about a minute. People expected a repetition of the catastrophe of 1905, and many came out of their houses into the streets.

MR. MONTAGU'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 16.

The Hon. Mr. Montagu visited the Chief Court, District Courts and small Causes Court, at Lahore, this morning.

There was a garden party in Government House this evening, in honour of the Hon. Mr. Montagu. A large number of European and Indian gentlemen were invited. After the party was over a small number of Hindu gentlemen met Mr. Montagu on invitation.

SANITARY CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Madras, Nov. 16.

Yesterday evening members of the Sanitary Conference were entertained at dinner at Government House, after which the Governor and Lady Pentland held a well-attended reception in their honour.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Issue of Revised Regulations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 16.

The revised regulations for the Imperial Legislative Council have been gazetted to-day. The number of elected members has been increased from twenty-five to twenty-seven and nominated members reduced from thirty-five to thirty-three of which not more than twenty-eight may be officials and three shall be non-officials to be selected (1) one from the Indian commercial community (2) one from the Mahomadan community in the Punjab and (3) one from the landholders in the Punjab. The details of the constituencies of elected members have been already published.

The revised regulations for the Imperial Council shew that some important modifications have been made in respect of the qualifications of landholder electors in the reconstituted province. The Bengal landholders qualified to vote (a) pay land revenue at road and public works cesses as follows (1) in the case of the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions land revenue amounting to not less than ten thousand rupees or road and public works cesses amounting to not less than two thousand five hundred rupees per annum (2) in the case of the Rajashahi, Dacca and Chittagong Divisions land revenue amounting to not less than five thousand rupees, or road and public works cesses amounting to not less than Rs. 1,250 per annum, or (3) before the date of this modification, held titles conferred or recognised by the Government, not lower in rank than that of Raja or Nawab.

Bihar landholders qualified to vote (a) pay land revenue amounting to not less than ten thousand rupees or road and public works cesses amounting to not less than two thousand five hundred rupees per annum (b) before the date of this notification held titles conferred or recognised by the Government not lower in rank than that of Raja or Nawab. In case of newly-created Moslem electorate of Bihar, the existing Bengal regulation relating to qualification of electors apply.

THE INDIAN MINTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 16.

To-day's issue of the "Gazette of India" contains a resolution on the working of the mints at Calcutta and Bombay during the last year. Of the total receipts during the year the value of gold coins, which were so reduced in weight as to be taken at bullion value, was only Rs. 415. The silver coinage was confined to the re-coinage of 1835 and 1840 rupees and uncurrent coin. The outturn of rupees was more than that of the previous year by about 922-3 lakhs. During the year 37,470,509 British Dollars of the outturn value in standard tolas of Rs. 8,50,23,954 were coined at the Bombay mint against 5,552,910 British dollars of the outturn value of Rs. 1,26,00,062 in the previous year. The Bombay mint also coined 96,797 ten cent and 564,668 five cent pieces for the Singapore Government, 41,760,000 nickel one anna pieces of the nominal value of Rs. 26,10,000 were coined at the Bombay mint during the year, as compared with 40,200,000 pieces of the nominal value of Rs. 25,12,500 in the preceding year. The net gain on the nickel coinage which passed into circulation amounted to Rs. 24,35,338 against Rs. 19,82,089 in the preceding year.

The bronze coinage of the year consisted of pice, half pice, and pie pieces of the aggregate value of about Rs. 9,25,425 against Rs. 9,45,124 in the previous year. The copper coinage comprised (1) cents of the value of Rs. 39,920 executed for the Ceylon Government, and (2) Amman cash of the value of Rs. 1,971 for the Pudukotrai Durbar. During the year under review there was a net gain of Rs. 9,02,671 on bronze and copper coinage, against Rs. 5,36,738 in the preceding year.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 16.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain P. A. Barker, I.M.S., temporarily joins the jail department in the Punjab.

Captain F. C. Fraser, I.M.S., is temporarily posted to Madras for civil employ.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. R. D. Thomas, C. S., are replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

MILITARY FINANCE.

Major Peacock performs the duties of Deputy-Military-Accountant, General, vice Major Bagshawe vacated.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. C. C. S. Clarke officiates as Chief Engineer, Central Provinces.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. J. Kerr, Civil Veterinary Department is posted to Bengal.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Coggin Brown acts as curator, Geological Museum vice Mr. Cotter.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The Rev H. G. England appointed probationary Chaplain, Lahore.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. A. F. Scholfield is appointed assistant to the officer in charge of the Record Office.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Boalth officiates as Deputy Traffic Superintendent N. W. Railway.

Mr. R. Hattcook, Assistant Engineer is posted to the Karachi Extension Railway Survey.

CONCERT AT BYCULLA.

The Girls' Friendly Society on Saturday night gave one of those enjoyable entertainments that Miss Sharp, the Lady Superintendent, with her able assistants, knows so well how to organize. The principal feature was a series of musical scenes illustrating the useful training imparted at St. Christopher's School of Nursing, which is under the same management. Life in the playground, class-room, sewing-room, laundry, kitchen, and nursery, were all shown, the last being a realistic picture of a favoured infant having six charming nurses to perform its ablutions and minister to its wants, down to the provision of an awe-inspiring tin rattle.

Mr. Frank Clark on behalf of Miss Sharp, acknowledged the valuable help rendered free to the budding nurses by Mrs. Brown, a scientific lady, and called for a vote of thanks by acclamation, which was eagerly responded to. The other items on the programme were some capital fancy skipping by Miss Eileen Murray, and "Home Sweet Home" by young Miss Fenwick, from whose well-developed soprano voice not even the simultaneous preparation of an appetising cake by St. Christopher's party could detract attention. Miss Russell provided the comic element in two very amusing recitations "a la" Grossmith, and Miss Sherren's performance gained all the more from her choice of "There let me rest," a song suited to her sympathetic voice. A mandoline and piano duet by Miss Bailey and Miss Faville was much appreciated. Mr. Clark was heard twice, his "Abide with Me," sung with great earnestness, bringing a highly successful programme to a close

LAW INTELLIGENCE

THE HIGH COURT.

MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT SUIT.

Cross Examination of the Defendant and Experts.

The whole of Saturday was taken up in Mr. Justice MacLeod's Court in hearing arguments and taking evidence in the case in connection with the fatal motor smash, Jamshedji Mervanji Wadia vs. Sorabji Hormasji Bottlewala, in which Mr. Wadia seeks to recover Rs. 60,000 as damages from Mr. Batliwala, for being crippled for life in a motor smash near Deolali while the car was being driven by the defendant. As a result of the accident a sister of Mrs. Batliwala lost her life. There was a large crowd throughout the day in the Court.

Mr. Setalvad for the defence continued his arguments in the case and submitted that the defendant could not have been negligent at all in driving as he had his dearest and nearest relations—the whole family—in the car.

Mr. Emile Calais, of the French Motor Car Company, was then examined as an expert witness for the defence. He said that if the car were not injured after going down it must have done 10 miles an hour as the steam had not been shut off and the throttle was working. In the natural course it would have stopped at a distance of 150 feet. If the car had jumped, the tyres would have been cut and if it had jumped as much as 10 feet the springs would have been injured.

Further examined after lunch witness said:—The steering jear operates only on the front wheel and would not be affected by bumps to the back wheels. (As the witness was a Frenchman who did not know English well, Mr. Williamson, another witness, acted as interpreter.)

Mr. Setalvad: Let the point be cleared, whether, if the car had been stopped first and then steered the accident would not have happened.

Mr. Emile replied that if the car had come to a dead stop at the entrance to the crossing and both flaps of the gate had been open the car could have easily negotiated the curve.

Mr. Jinna: He should also be asked if he knew what the condition of the road was.

Witness (pointing to plan): The curve has since been widened by 11 feet.

The Court: What speed should the car have been driven at to negotiate the curve.

Witness: With one flap open, or two?

The Court: Take one.

Witness: Not more than 6 to 8 or 10 miles an hour.

Mr. Kaikobad Mody, a young student who was in the car, when it met with the accident, was next called. Witness said he remembered staying with the father-in-law of the defendant, Mr. Pathuk, in Deolali for eight days. He went for drives in Mr. Batliwala's car several times. Mr. Batliwala drove the car on most occasions. One drive was along Dalia road. Plaintiff joined the party on the way. The car was a steamer and was driven by Mr. Batliwala. This was on the morning of the 18th. There was another car accompanying them, belonging to Mr. Kapadia, which was driven by Mr. Teyarkhan. Plaintiff got into the white steam car when witness' sister came to take her seat in it. But as there was a lady in the other car witness' sister went across to her and Mr. Wadia entered the steam car, which started first. Witness occupied the back small seat. Miss Pathuck shared it with him. Mrs. Batliwala, defendant's wife occupied the large seat. The chauffeur was sitting by Mr. Batliwala's side. Witness could not give the speed of the car. It seemed ordinary speed. Mr. Kapadia's car came up with the steam car later and overtook it. As the steam car was not going satisfactorily the chauffeur was told to try it.

At length they reached the level-crossing. The car ahead of them had already passed through and the gates were shut. Mr Batliwala blew the horn and the porter opened the flaps on their left, on both sides of the line. The car had almost come to a stop. Then they passed through the crossing. The car bumped over the rails. After the car moved slowly but Mrs. Batliwala and others told Mr. Batliwala that a train was approaching and he thereupon increased the speed. The car went off the road and fell, and witness knew no more as they all fell down, were injured and rendered unconscious. Defendant's wife is Miti Bai. It was not a fact that she asked plaintiff to go in the car. After the accident witness was treated at Mr. Batliwala's house till his wounds healed. This took about a month and a half. Mr. Batliwala was very kind to him. I am the brother of Mr. Talyarkhan's fiancee.

To the Court: I cannot say from what distance I noticed the crossing in nearing it. All the occupants of the car told Mr Batliwala that a train was coming. We said that because we saw the signal down. Only one man was near the spot at the time of the accident.

Sorabji Hormasji Batliwala, the defendant, examined, said: I bought the steam car in May 1909, in Gotacamund, from Mr. Ross the representative of the motor company. I brought it to Bombay after ten days. I used it continually in Bombay before taking it to Deolali. I tried in Bombay in Marine lines, and used it to go to my mills at Sewri, Parel and Mahim, and in the evening for drives. I drove the car in Bombay without a single mishap. I went to Deolali with my wife, her sister, my father-in-law, and my three children. Mr. Kapadia lived in front of me. I had known plaintiff for ten years then and spoke to him occasionally. Plaintiff came to Deolali and lived with the Kapadias. I often drove the car myself. On Sunday, the 10th the plaintiff asked me to take him in my car and I did so for five miles on the first day of my arrival. On the 18th we and others started for a drive in two cars my family in my car. One seat became vacant in my car and plaintiff wanted to occupy it, and did so. Neither my wife nor I invited him inside.

The Court: What else should he have done then? (Laughter.)

Mr. Jinna: Walk or stay at home.

Mr. Setalwad: It would have been better if he had done so.

Witness: I drove my car myself. It could not get up steam and was moving slowly, not more than 15 or 16 miles an hour. I stopped to take water and a little later gave the wheel to the chauffeur who, however, was unable to drive the car faster. Some distance further, I took water again and resumed the wheel. The other car after waiting for us at the level crossing could not be seen. I was going at twelve to fifteen miles an hour. I cannot say exactly from what distance I first saw the closed gates. It might be 100 yards. I came almost to a stop and blew the horn. The left hand gates were opened. I then proceeded over the level-crossing. Just as I was on the rails my wife and others exclaimed that a train was approaching. I thought it the most prudent course to increase my speed by opening the throttle. I did this with my hands. The throttle is at the top of the steering wheel. On opening it the speed increased and I experienced several bumps on the line. My opinion is that it was owing to the bumps I felt I lost control over the car.

Judge: I do not want your opinion.

Witness: I had to go further up to avoid a collision between the back of the car and the gate. The right hand gate being closed made the turning very difficult. The car would not obey the steering wheel. The declivity by the side of the road, towards the west, made it more difficult to steer. It was impossible to swing the car round on the road itself. By this time the left front wheel began to leave the road on the slope. It was not advisable then to apply the brakes as the car would have turned turtle or fallen. It therefore went down the decline. It is not true that all four wheels left the road and jumped. There was no obstacle in the way of the car when going down the slope. A tamarind tree was on the left and it was passed on the way down. It had a branch overhanging the road. If the branch had struck the car it would have struck me first. To my knowledge it did not touch anyone. Except myself all were thrown out. When going down the slope I thought that they were in their seats and when I came to a halt I was surprised. I did not regard the accident as a serious one. I thought it advisable to let the car take a long course. The progress down was a continuous run with nothing sensational. When I stopped the car I found the late occupants lying on the ground near the tamarind tree. My sister in-law died of her injuries. The train was then three miles off and out of sight and it took five minutes to arrive and come to a halt. My chauffeur was lying unconscious and could not, therefore relate anything about the accident. Plaintiff made no complaint to anybody. He was complaining only of his pains. I travelled in the train. At Igatpuri station I alighted and spoke casually to some gentlemen about the accident. I thanked the Europeans who had helped me and took their names. I told them that the accident had taken place owing to the approach of the train which made me accelerate my speed. The car lay at the scene of the accident till the next day and was then hauled to Igatpuri, being brought thence by train to Bombay. I do not remember saying at Igatpuri that the accident took place because I was unaware of the curve and went straight on instead of to the left. The car is in my possession still. I have not had it touched as it was not at all damaged. The chauffeur said that one tyre had been punctured.

Mr. Jinna: What the chauffeur said is not evidence.

Witness: The car was all right.

Mr. Jinna: It was all right, all right.

Mr. Setalvad: My friend will not interfere.

The Court. You said the car was not going at a good speed.

Witness: That was before the accident. The steering wheel was two to four inches out. I did not notice the wheel marks of the car after the accident. I was in a hurry. My wife and I visited plaintiff in Dr. Masina's hospital. Plaintiff told me that he had been advised by people to bring an action against me, but would not do that as he did not blame me for the accident. "Besides, it would be wrong morally," the plaintiff said, "to take action against you." He said that before Mr. Talyerkhan, and my wife. Plaintiff also sent word through Mr. Sethna to the same effect. At the time of the accident, there was no signboard, no parapet, and no warning near the spot, which has since been improved and a warning notice to motorists put up. The stones marking the edge of the road had during the monsoon been covered by growing grass and I could not distinguish it. The road has now been repaired and widened, by five or six feet. I have seen it so and know it has been further improved a second time. I went there in 1911, a year after the accident. When the smash occurred, the road was all ruts, slush and mud, and the wheels could not get a proper grip. I left the throttle open after the acceleration and purposely allowed it to run till I though it safe to shut off. I would have run on if I had found the road better.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jinna:—

What was the cause of the accident:—(1) Approaching the crossing at an angle which made the curve invisible at the other side of the angle; (2) the bumps on the crossing partly owing to the bad condition of the road and the rails jutting out, and the bumping being increased by the prudent course I adopted of opening the throttle; (3) the fact of the right flap of the gate being closed which made turning impossible (if I could have gone straight on, I could have avoided a collision between the gate and back of the car); (4) the existence of the declivity which made it very difficult to steer the car; (5) the fact of the steering gear being loosened a little owing to the bumps sustained on the rails made it very difficult to steer the car; (6) the bad condition of the road; (7) the absence of parapet or caution board.

Did you tell your attorneys all these causes?—Yes.

Did you know that one of the causes was that the steering gear was loosened?—That is my lawyer's duty. I know that I am not responsible for what the lawyers say.

You do not mention that the roads were slushy and muddy in your written statement.—I do not remember.

You do not say anything about bumps in the statement.—There are references.

No, I will read the statement (reads). There is not a word about bumps and the steering wheel.—I cannot tell what the lawyers say. I do not think that the whole case is put there. (Laughter.)

You have to learn a great deal, Mr. Batliwala. You have not said anything about the length of the car.—It added to my difficulty in negotiating the curve.

Were you present when the witnesses were present "de bene"?—Not always.

When Messrs. Hyland and Zuberbhuler were examined?—Mostly I was present.

You were instructing your solicitor and counsel—In technical matters.

You are a litigant, not an expert. You did not instruct on those points then?—No.

At the level-crossing, you say you came almost to a dead stop. What do you mean by that?—About a speed of a mile or two an hour; I call it crawling for a motor-car.

Both the gates were closed?—Yes.

How long did it take to open them?—How can I say that? Perhaps 10 or 15 seconds. There was one man on each side. I do not remember the details.

When you approached the rails between the gates you were going at the rate of one or two miles an hour?—I did not say that. When the gates were opened I accelerated a little and was going three or four miles an hour. I did not cross the rails at that rate. As soon as I had crossed the gate the rail I heard the shouting, and I increased my speed to seven or eight miles an hour. I then reached the other side of the rail. The bumps I felt were more than ordinary bumps.

The Court: What is an ordinary bump?

Mr. Jinna: He says the earth was washed away and the rails were jutting out a great desl.

Witness: I cannot say how many inches they jutted out.

The Court here rose for the day.

SWADESHI STEAMERS.

At the High Court, late on Saturday afternoon Mr. Weldon appeared for Panduram Shivaram Vagholekar, a creditor of the Indian Peninsular Steam Navigation Company, who had applied for the liquidation of the company. The company, it may be remembered, was started by a number of Bombay promoters and its shares have been sold all over India. It proposes to accommodate Hindu passengers in Hindu style in its steamers sailing to England and to open Hindu hotels in that country. The purchase of three thoroughly-equipped passenger steamers has been announced.

Mr. Desai appeared for the company and Mr. Raikes for some of the shareholders of the company.

The Court: I want to see the petitioner. This application must be rejected. Is the company in a position to go on and meet the liabilities?

Mr. Raikes Yes. We are going on and shall be able to meet all liabilities.

The Court: Here is an anonymous letter to me, Mr. Raikes, which may interest you and others in the case. (Hands the letter to counsel).

Mr. Raikes: Let the letter be filed with the record.

The Court: Should it be filed?

Mr. Raikes: Let the writer come forward and instruct counsel.

The Court: His purpose is served, as the company is not wound up and the petition for liquidation is dismissed. It is of no use keeping this letter on the record. I shall tear it up. (destroyes letter.)

QUEEN S. AND W. COMPANY.

Yesterday, the liquidator of the Queen Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited (in liquidation) was ordered by Mr. Justice Davar to issue 14 letters to the 14 creditors of the company, inquiring if they would give him costs or guarantee these if he took proceedings against the promoters of the company. The application was made by Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal, and Dady Lewji Ballibhai Rahaman, and K. M. Shapurji Bharucha, and others were the different parties.

The judge said that the difficulty was that the company had no money at all. It could not pay the liquidator's fee which was at least Rs. 100. It had only Rs. 60. If the creditors could pay the costs of the proceedings against the promoters he would allow the liquidator to sue the promoters who had been given shares in the company. Let 14 letters be issued by post to the addresses of the 14 creditors, asking them if they would pay the costs of the proceedings to recover the sum of Rs. 8,000 from the promoters.

THE POLICE COURT.

RECKLESS MOTOR DRIVER.

Information was received by the police that motorists driving on Queen's-road at night were going at an excessive speed. To ascertain this, with the object of bringing the law-breakers to book, Deputy Inspector Fern used an electric appliance at the locality in question on the 20th ultimo. On his testing the speed of motor vehicles going along that road between 10 p.m. and midnight, no less than seven cars were found to be driven at a speed between 25 and 30 miles an hour.

Summonses against Saik Iman Saik Issuf, K. Appoo, Arthur Hallam and four others were obtained, and the seven appeared before Mr. Frank Oliveira, at Mazagon, to answer a charge of driving at an excessive speed. Each of the accused was fined Rs. 15.

WEDDING IN BOMBAY.

Campbell-Kippen.

The wedding was solemnized on Saturday morning of Mr. Henry Campbell, barrister, and acting Clerk of the Crown, Bombay, the youngest son of Mr. Thomas Campbell of "Beamsome Park," Bournemouth, with Miss Katherine Kippen, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Kippen and Mrs. Kippen of Montreal (Cansda). The Rev. T. Sherplay performed the ceremony at All Saints', Malabar-hill, where the bride was given away by Mr. J. Saunders Slater, the Hon. A. Hill Trevor acting as bestman. After the service Mrs. Jardine, the wife of Mr. M. R. Jardine held the reception at Winter-road, on the hill. The happy couple left the same day for Matheran and Mahableshwar on their honeymoon.

Among the donors of numerous and valuable gifts some of which have not arrived from England and Canada, are:—Mr. and Mrs. Acworth, silver cigarette box; Mrs. Aglen, cheque; Mr. A. H. S. Aston, silver clock; Mr. Justice and Mrs. Batchelor, tantalus; Mr. and Mrs. Bowen, silver sweet dishes; Rev. C. T. Campbell, silver fruit spoons; Mr. F. J. Campbell, silver fruit and nut set; Dr. F. W. G. Campbell, gold wristlet watch and cheque; parents of bridegroom, cheque; Mr. and Mrs. Captain, picture; Mr. W. Carce and Mr. Kirke-Smith, silver salt cellars; Mr. G. F. Chalk, silver champagne holder; Mr. Chatfield, silver spirit measure; Mr. Clarke and Mr. Kruger, silver vases; Mrs. Cleghorn, diamond and sapphire wristlet watch; Mr. G. Cleghorn (Canada), silver salver; Miss Emily Cleghorn, pendant; Mr. and Mrs. Clowie, silver entree dishes; Mr. F.W. Dillon, Swinburne's poems; Mr. and Mrs. Hart, silver toast rack; Mr. Justice and Mrs. Heaton, letter rack; the Hon A. Hill-Trevor, silver cigarette case; Mr. Kenneth Kemp, silver photo frame; Mr. and Mrs. N. Kemp, silver photo frames; Mr. and Mrs. Kent (Canada), silver bread basket; Mr. and Mrs. Kiernander, sugar sifter; Mr. C. Kippen (Canada), silver butter dish and pepper casters; Mrs. Jack Kippen (Canada), pearl lace pin; Mr. and Mrs Lambert, gold cigarette holder; Miss Macdowell, minature; Major and Mrs. Mayne silver napkin rings; Mr. and Mrs. Julius Muller, silver asparagus dish; Mr. and Mrs. E.B. Raikes, set of silver cutlery; Mr. and Mrs. Saunders Slater, silver cigar lighter; Mr. L. Sim, silver inkstand; Dr. and Mrs. Turner, book; Mrs. Wallace (Canada), silver teaspoons; Mr. and Mrs. Worgan, Japanese coffee cups; bride and bridegroom, diamond and opal ring, and bracelet.

NAWAB'S WEDDING AT BARODA

A correspondent writes:—The wedding of Nawabjada Mr. Syad Almkhan, grandson of Musamat Punch Ladli Begum Shahiba of Surat, with the daughter of Nawab Mir Mainudin Hoosain Khan Saheb, Nawab of Baroda, was celebrated on the 25th instant, when H. H. The Maharaja Gaikwad performed the "Shera Bhandhan," ceremony, and a procession was then formed to the bride's Bungalow. To elaborate the occasion the Begum Ladli Shahiba gave a dinner party to H. H. The Maharaja Saheb at the Madan Bag compound on 28th instant. The dinner table was beautifully and artistically adorned and the many noble and well-known guests who were present included H. H. The Maharaja Saheb, Prince Jaisingrao Gaikwad, Col. Impey, the Resident; Miss Impey, Major Beale, Assistant Resident; Major A. Barton, Lieut. Col. Barton, H. B. Anandrao Gaikwad, Mr. Gupta, the Dewan; Miss Gupta, Dewan Bahadur Samarth, the Amatya, Mr. Manubhai, the Naib Dewan; Nawab Mir Mainudin, Mir Sadrudin, Mr. and Mrs. Behram, the Health Officer, Gangatrao Gaikwad, the Khangi Karbhari; Mr. Coyle, the President of the Board of Improvement Trust; Khan Saheb Karmali Jusab, and many other high officials of the State and Residency and other noble guests from up-country. Nawabjada Meer Masud Alamkhan proposed the toast of his Majesty King George V., Emperor of India, after which Nawabjada Syad Alamkhan, the bridegroom, proposed the toast of H. H. The Maharaja Gaikwad.

In proposing the toast of his Highness the Nawabjada said "Your Higness, I have the greatest pleasure in rising to discharge the pleasant duty of proposing the toast to his Higness and the family-duty usually savours a little of unpleasantness and constraint—but my present duty is an unmixed pleasure for want of another word expressing the same idea with pleasant associations. I am constrained and this is the only constraint I feel-to me that word not only because it is due from me as a loyal subject, but also because I am desired by my worthy grand-mother, Musammat Pauah Ladli Begum Sahiba to express the warm feeling of gratitude revived in the hearts of us all in consequence of the kind help rendered us here by his Highness. Feeling 'revived' I have deliberately said because I feel great pride in the fact that one of my ancestors Meer Surfaraz Ali Khan Saheb was a noble at the Gaikwar's Court and by his meritorious and noteworthy services earned honours and jagirs, from this Raj, the memory of which has always left feelings of gratitude in the hearts of all of us, his decendants. Another of my ancestors, the last ruling Nawab of Surat, ceded his authority to the East India Company by a private treaty in the year 1800, and acquired a handsome political pension from the benign British Government, a pension continued to the present day to my grand-mother and exempted under Act XVIII of 1848. My ancestors thus earned the favour of both the powerful in this part of the country that favour flowing to us ever since has today joined together, when we are honoured by the presence at this table of the foremost prince of India and a representative of the benign British Government. Personally I value this joint blessing very highly as it falls on me most auspiciously just as I am joining my life with another. We were, however very pleasingly surprised—my father-in-law—discarding the time-honoured custom rendered us considerable help. I must also thank Khan Sahib Karamali Joosab for assisting us in bringing about all the ceremonies to their completion so successfully. But the greatest help came most unexpectedly from the Maharaja Saheb who remembering old relations took a very warm interest in us. Above all he condescended to grace this mandap on any marriage day at considerable inconvenience to himself and performed the "Shera Bandhan" ceremony with his own hands. has graced this table to-night, and like a loving relation has invited us to a "Gadagner" a tender attention, which has evoked sentiments of deep gratitude in my old grandmother and has moved her almost to tears. Col. Impey ladies and Gentlemen,—I invite you all to join me in drinking the health of the noble prince, his consort and the rest of the family.

In response to the toast his Highness replied that he knew the connection of this illustrious family to the State and he would always look forward to the prosperity of the bridegroom in India and in England and he would be pleased to receive the bridegroom whenever he went to his State, on his return from England, not as an acquaintance but as a friend. He congratulated the Nawab of Baroda on securing such an educated and enlightened husband for his daughter. He thanked the Ladli Begum for the warm reception he received at her hands. In conclusion he proposed the toast of the bridegroom.

Col. Impey then congratulated the bridegroom in a few appropriate words. The guests were then garlanded, and "pan sopari" distributed.

On the 30th, his Highness the Gaikwad gave a dinner party in honour of the bridegroom at Laxmi Villa Palace, where all the relatives of his Highness and the guests of the bride and bridegroom were present. The same night her Highness the Maharani Saheb gave a sumptuous dinner to the Ladli Begum Saheb with the bride at the Rej Mahal Palace.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 18th Nov. 1912.

707 Parades.—The Maxim Gun Class and Signallers of "G" Coy. will parade at 7 a.m. to-day, Monday, the 18th instant, at the Bombay Gymkhana.

II.—The Maxim Gun Class will commence on Tuesday, the 19th instant, at Head-quarters at 7 a.m.

III.—With reference to Drill Programme of current season, the Battalion will parade on Thursday, 21st instant, instead of Wednesday, the 20th inst.

Commanding Officer's Parade.

Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue, at 6 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform shorts with Caps.

Subject.—Field Service Regulations, part I, Outposts, Sections 75 to 89.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Ag. Adjt., B. V. R.

YACHTING.

BY "BOWSPRIT."

A south westerly wind was the order of the day on Saturday and instead of the usual interesting reach and beat to the N. N. W. Buoy, it was a run to Butcher Beacon and a reach close hauled to the N. N. W. Buoy. C class were not even blest with even this relief from the monotony, as their course was to N. N. W. Buoy direct. It is always unfortunate when this wind comes on a Hog Island Race day as it is impossible to alter the course to any effect. There was a very pleasant gathering of yachtsman and their friends at dinner in the Island about 45 sitting down to a most excellent meal. After dinner there was the usual impromptu concert at which a considerable amount of talent was revealed. Major Dickinson and Mr. Fischer call for special mention both for the excellence of their singing and their untiring readiness to oblige.

It is a great pity that we see so little of Dr. Faulkner now on these occasions, but we understand that the acting interferes with his work. However, one of the guests very kindly obliged at the piano and enabled all to pass a pleasant evening.

C class got off to a good start. Mavourneen and Pan were 1st and 2nd over the line followed after 8 seconds by Jenny Wren, only 47 seconds separated the 1st start over the line. Mavourneen, taking advantage of the slight flood, kept further out in the stream but this manœuvre apparently did not pay as she entirely failed to uphold her reputation.

Rounding the N. N. W. Buoy Jenny Wren just managed to obtain an overlap on Ourlew, which gave her a lead which she maintained to the finish making, on her handicap, a dead heat with the former. Fenella gained third prize.

B class had an uneventful race as far as Butcher Beacon, but round this mark Trixie and Lylie held too far off and enabled Erin to cut in between and obtain the weather berth; "Trixie" luffed hard but Erin responding just managed to draw clear. Trixie Cynthia and Erin all kept away from Butcher Island, being afraid of getting blanketted, but Lylie kept well in and somehow carried a wind the whole way, thereby obtaining a lead which she kept until the finish and won an interesting though somewhat monotonous race.

A class started off at 2-50 p.m. earlier than usual as Eileen IV had kindly consented to act as Committee boat at Hog Island. As usual she arrived well first but failed to save her time, Nelta, obtaining first prize.

We were very glad to see the ladies turn out in force for the 1st cruising race of the Season and hope they will continue to do so.

The dead-heat between Jenny Wren and Ourlew was sailed off on Sunday over the same course reversed, and resulted in a win for Jenny Wren.

Below is a list of race and their results.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	Time Allances. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Nelta	21 0	Mr D Blythe	4 47 51	4 26 51
Eileen IV	Scr	Maj Muter	4 30 0	4 30 0
Turquoise	28 52	Messrs Stokes and Preston	Not entered	
Isca	31 30	Dr Faulkner	4 59 41	4 28 11

Course: Committee Vessel—Butcher Beacon Port.—Red Channel Buoy N N W Butcher I Starboard—black and White Buoy N N E Elephanta Starboard—Line between flagboat and bollard on pier as Hog I. Length 10·49 miles.—Wind W S W—Strength light.—1st prize won by Nelta.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-10 p.m.

Name of Time Allances. M. S.		Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Correct Time. H. M. S.
Minx	21 0	Maj Dickinson.	5 57 23	5 26 23
Cynthia	Scr	Officers, R E.	5 17 10	5 17 10
Trixie	15 45	Mr W Milne	5 34 15	5 18 30
Lylie	15 45	Mr R Fischer	5 28 41	5 12 56
Erin	15 45	Messrs Magill and Beadel	5 33 35	5 17 50
Corrie	Scr	Mr Macbeth		

Course: Committee Vessel—Butcher Beacon Port—Red Channel Buoy N N W Butcher I Starboard—Black and White Buoy N N E Elephanta Starboard—Line between flagboat and bollard on pier at Hog I. Length 10·49 miles. Wind W S W Strength Light 1st prize won by Lylie and 2nd prize won by Cynthia Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3 p.m.

Name of boats.	Allances On Course. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Fenella	4 21	Dr Goldsmith	4 54 46	4 50 25
Jenny Wren.	2 54	Capt Gloster	4 53 2	4 50 8
Maud	4 21	Messrs Cooke and Gulbertson.	4 57 2	4 52 45
Mavourneen.	Scr	Mr N Taylor	4 54 33	4 54 33
Pan	3 37	Mr Holmes	4 58 42	4 55 5
Ytuxy	4 21	Mr B C Reade		
Valkyrie	2 10	Mr Hughes	4 58 29	4 56 19
Curlew	3 37	Mr Hewett	4 53 45	4 50 8
Cricket	4 21	Mr T Gregson	4 56 34	4 52 13
Marie Louise	2 54	Mr K McIver	4 53 53	4 50 59

Course:—Committee Vessel—Red Channel Buoy W N W Butcher I. Starboard—Red Channel Buoy N W But

THE DISASTER.

(By Pestanji Dorabji Khandalavala.)

Gay was the opening of the opera that ended ill. It began in tol-de-rols and cascades. It soared aloft a joyous operetta. Then, suddenly in the last act, despite the promoters, the ballet-dancers, the spectators themselves, the imbroglio turned short, and from Labiche leapt to Shakespeare. Dramatic as was the debut of the Second Empire, the debacle was more dramatic still. No other nation after reaching such a height of glory had fallen to such depths of misfortune. And with many Frenchmen this was a kind of consolation, nay of satisfaction, that the disasters of France were unparalleled. The Parisian temper is difficult to understand. On the fatal 3rd of September, Paris lay still, stunned by the news of the

FRIGHTFUL FALL OF SEDAN.

The Comte de Palikao confirmed the news of the Emperor's capture, but so far as the public went, there was no very serious comprehension of the situation. Of course there was a riot, but refreshingly light and amazingly decisive. It passed into history as the revolution of the 4th of September. The Empire became a legend and Gambetta's lusty lungs ushered the Republic. This stirred the masses to an effervescence of joy. Nobody thought any longer of the Prussians. For a city on the eve of investment by a victorious foreign foe, the streets of Paris presented a curious spectacle. What more abnormal than to see omnibuses and cabs ply freely, gaily dressed people crowd the terraces of the cafes, the shops all open, the children at romp and play in the Luxemburg gardens, the organ-grinder filling the street with the strains of music! To a people alternately stunned and stung to fury by despatches detailing one unbroken series of reverses, the situation seemed less desperate. Toul, Belfort, Strasburg, and Metz were still holding out. And it is the fate of this last stronghold that forms the subject of a romance which has as little as possible of romance in it. In the syllables of its title are the sounds of a funeral bell. "The Disaster" is how it is named. Two brothers,

PAUL AND VICTOR MARGUERITTE.

have written it in collaboration. The elder made himself known by novelettes and tales discreetly realistic and of delicate feeling. The younger while a Lieutenant in the Dragoons scribbled verses between two fatigue duties. But what concerns us more to know is that, they are the sons of the General, who died while leading a cavalry charge whose heroism drew forth from the sovereign enemy a cry of admiration. The souvenirs of the war haunted the imagination of the two brothers. In fixing them in a work of art they have discharged a debt. They have made of the work what they ought. From the recital of a defeat is evolved an impression virile, vigorous, patriotic, where depression has no place. Whence this vitality? This question demands the study of the volume. The reply to it is that it is a question of morality. It is claimed that when criticism objects to separating art from morality, it runs the risk of encroaching on the integrity of art, and of enervating truth. There is nothing of the kind. And the proof is before us. An author can say everything provided he is upright, and respects in himself and his readers the sentiments in which honest people communicate with each other. The authors of "The Disaster" have exposed everything: the terrors, the faults, the frivolities, the want of foresight, the hesitations, the delays, the time lost, the disconcerted operations, the adverse orders, the discontentedness, the rivalries, the variances of the chiefs. They have spoken of the shame and of the sorrows: the town given up when it could have held out, an army of one hundred and seventy thousand surrendered, when it could have cut for itself a passage, the materials left to the enemy to be turned against France, her colours and her eagles inventoried as testimonies to her utter dishonour the train bearing the officers stopped for them to see the human droves of which they were the leaders defile to captivity just before the triumphal entry to the Prussian quarter made up of tricoloured oriflammes. This is clambering up all the height of calvary for the French. But the pen seems to tremble in the hands of the brothers. They do not feel that detestable joy that inhuman pleasure which consists in enjoying one's own humiliation. They are not heaping up mud to throw at their own emparies. Before their tribunal stand, the authors responsible for so many evils. But they bear full well in mind the judge's duty to be impartial. There stands the Emperor Napoleon III. When the troops defile before this old man consumed by malady, bowed down by fatality—without a single cheer, we are near pitying than hating him.

BAZAINE APPEARS.

Everything depends upon him. His is the central figure of the narrative. The tact displayed to sketch him taxes their powers. The brave incapable, more sinned against than sinning, is perhaps the innocent fat-brained scapegoat of a frenzied nation. The first cry of popular instinct was that France was sold. Leaving that to the brawlers, there are crimes so enormous for the thoughtful that they put reason to rout. How could the thought of betraying his country have sprung up in the brain of a Marshal of France? There are facts which evidence itself is not enough to establish. His personal bravoure of walking the field of battle with bullets whizzing past him, and shells exploding near, does not redeem aim of his culpable mediocrity. A sort of unconsciousness seems to preside over his incomprehensible acts. The last impression left is enigmatic and equivocal. Stupor tempers our indignation. The army he commanded was an admirable army. It comprised old regiments, which had made their mark in the Crimea, in Italy, in Mexico. It awaited but a signal. It called for it with all the energy of exasperated courage, and growing impatience. From the foot-soldier to the commandant of a corps it wanted to be sent to sure death. Not a gesture but expressed the surprise at the sacrifice of so many forces. Soon the order was passed, and faces shone with a gleam in the eyes at the thought of fighting at last not from a guarded position but with drums rolling, rushing forward to the charge spurred by the French fury of old. Then in full march forward to halt, in full victory to retreat! Way! Why evacuate the positions gained? Why give up the ground strewn with the dead? Thus this army paralysed by inexplicable orders, going through weary alternatives of hope and of deception, and the impotence they have condemned it to, re-enters simmering. Then comes the departure: a mournful defile in mud, misery and cold. Out the

HOPELESS ABSURDITY

of the French people. To lay violent hands on the throne of their own Government and strangle it, in the face of an enemy flushed with victory! How Moltke's stern visage must have relaxed at learning that the vivacious denizens of Belleville, the rabbit-warren of the ragtag and bob-tail, the ever simmering cauldron of anarchy was lifting up its voice and bawling "Vive La Commune," while the Sombre Trochu—the apostle of mystery, the vague oracle-in-chief of the armies of Paris—stood hopelessly helpless! A crushing success of General Vinoy's brave corps in the first engagement under the walls of Paris, might have electrified the whole nation into such resistance that, the war would not have ended with the surrender of the capital. But what was to be expected of that frightfully stupid flash of tinselled pomp, Trochu the Breton, Governor of Republican Paris! When Le Bourget the key to St. Denis was gallantly won by Gen. Ballomare, and the Uhlans sent packing by a handful of foot-soldiers, this first victory was thought scarcely worth the powder—by this monument of martyred indecision—as he dreamily passed the dim chambers of the War Office. And here the authors touch upon

THE MASTER IDEA

of their work: are there not circumstances which absolve the soldier from his oath, when passive obedience becomes a crime? Two friends Du Breuil and D'Arvol who figure in it, discuss in no measured terms on which side duty lies. Discipline is the raison-d'etre of the army says one but to surrender is not one of the obligations imposed, says the other. He is for cutting through the Prussian lines at the peril of his life, thinking it cowardice to submit beyond certain limits. The word they both bandy is the same: honour. But Du Breuil corrects D'Arvol that the cry within him is not of honour, but of pride. What constitutes an army is its moral worth. Without it, it is a mob. The prime feeling must be self-abnegation, the rest depending upon it. It was not the muzzles of the Prussian guns, but God's justice that was passing, passing in fire through the heavens above the city, the fair sinful city brought low in her shame. There was no order or system in the War Office. The place was thronged by irresponsible young officers, who knew everything and nothing, and talked their heads off. Every movement was openly discussed, every secret project aired. What wonder that hours before a sortie the Germans knew of it? Surely Bismarck needed no extraordinary spy-system as the French themselves were helping him to their ruin. In that terrible year of chastisement of a guilty nation of rakes, gamesters and spendthrifts, indulging in luxury and the reckless display of wealth, with all ethical ideals thrown a wreck,

WHERE WAS THE SOUL SUBLIME

enough to save France? Thiers the wily little revolution-monger was agitated by senile convulsions, Rochefort was brilliant but useless as a will-o'-the wisp Favre, self-effacing, patriotic but unequal to his task. What a tumble that, after his diplomatic twaddle, his first official folly of publishing, "we will not relinquish one inch of our territory, nor one stone of our fortresses," to have gone on that heart-breaking mission to make overtures to Bismark! Was Gambetta the man, the young tribune of the people? Had he the necessary purity of intention, the simplicity of life, the elevation of character? Religion is never of such value as just in those days when something bitter has befallen us, and we are on the point of angrily blowing out our light. France's one great need then was a religion worthy of the name, entering as continual inspiration into the daily life of her people.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 16.

There is little change in conditions in the south of the Bay. The weather in north-east India is unsettled.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, South-east Madras, the Deccan, and local on the north Madras Coast.

Chief amounts:—Pamban and Negapatam, 1 1-2 inches, Coimbatore, 2, Cuddalore Madras and Nellore, 1; and Jugdalpur 1-2.

Forecast.-Increase in rainfall in the extreme south. A few thunders torms in Northwest India.

Earthquake report:—The slight shock was recorded in Simla last night at twenty-two hours fifty-one minutes from a distance of about two hundred miles.

SQUALLY NEAR CEYLON.

The depression giving disturbed weather in the south of the Bay appears to be passing over Ceylon into the Arabian-Sea.

The weather remains cloudy locally in north-west India, but no rain of importance is reported. Rainfall has been nearly general in south of Mellore; Negapatam had 9 inches, Cuddalore, 4; Madras and Nellore, 2 inches.

Forecast:—W Decrease of rainfall on the Coromandel Coast.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 16th Nov., giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is in defect at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Minimum temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Deesa and normal or in defect elsewhere. Minimum temperature is generally above normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Both day and night temperatures are in excess except in the extreme eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal. Minimum temperature is in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess at Bijapur and Nizamabad; night temperature is above normal over the whole division.

General Remarks.—The disturbance in the Bay of Bengal persists off the south Coromandel Coast but is to-day not as well marked as yesterday; it has caused widespread rain on the south Coromandel Coast. Nearly general rain has fallen also in the Madras Deccan, south Malabar, the Carnatic and on the north Madras Coast. Conditions remain slightly unsettled over Kathiawar, Gujarat and the north Konkan.

Nearly general rain is likely on the Coromandel Coast and in south Malabar and local rain in the Madras Deccan, Mysore and the Carnatic. Isolated light showers are possible in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 16th November, was 29·903 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 10 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 0·1 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of the barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

SOLVING THE TONIC PROBLEM.

Owing, it is said to the strenuous life which the majority of us live, and the weakening climate the use of tonics is now universal. As children, when in a run-down condition, we were given a tonic. Later, before and after any great mental or physical effort, we braced up our nerves with tonics. Now, in the office and in the home men and women often find the strain too great, nervous systems cannot meet the demands made upon them, the pace is too hot, and, were it not for the occasional use of a tonic, many of us would be obliged to "fall out."

Time was when "taking a tonic" meant dosing the body with powerful drugs, which merely gave a temporary and false strength. Ever increasing and more frequent doses were constantly required to maintain this false strength, and when the tonic was discontinued the unhappy patient immediately returned to his former state of ill-health.

To-day, however, we have the satisfaction of knowing that such things are of the past. Modern chemistry has done much to improve upon the crude drug tonic, but probably the greatest step forward was the recent successful combination of two of the most potent curative agents known to science, viz., the vital serum (as suggested by the late Prof. Brown-Sequard), and the glycero-phosphates (as prescribed by Sir William Broadbent physician to the late King Edward VII. This unique combination is now known as "Ozogen," and it certainly seems to have solved the tonic problem for it is the long-sought "tonic without re-action."

Ozogen stimulates by creating new vitality, and, unlike the ordinary drug tonics, it maintains the health and strength which it re-establishes. The natural strength producing qualities of this new non-reactive tonic make it invaluable as a remedy for neurasthenia and nervous disorders.

In lost vitality and its accompanying weaknesses, Ozogen is said to be far more reliable than any remedy heretofore in use. So quick is its action that return of strength and vigour is felt in many cases within a few hours after taking it. Other ailments successfully treated with Ozogen are general debility, nerve weakness anæmia, weak back, brain fag, weak-memory etc.

Ozogen is a tonic far above the ordinary, and it should have a great future in medicine.

LITTLE SPELLS of fever, Little Chills so bland,
Make the mighty graveyard and the angel band,
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC taken now and then,
Keeps a man healthy in a fever den.

Of all chemists and stores in India—MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Policeman of the traffic squad, stationed at street intersections all day long in wintry weather, are coming in for consideration of their comfort in Indianapolis. That city has appropriated dols. 700 for installing at twelve downtown street crossings a small steam-heated "manhole," on which the traffic policeman can stand to keep his feet warm.

The time signals sent from the Eiffel Tower are received not only in France but also in Switzerland where a number of receiving posts are being set up for the purpose. This is especially true in the watch-making district where the time signals are useful. The stresople of the Payerne church serves for a post which M. Blankart has installed, and he uses wires 85 feet long stretched from the top of the spire to four points below. He is able to receive the signals from Paris at a distance of 170 miles with a very simple wireless apparatus.

Electricity contributes a surprising number of gift articles for serious use, for convenience and for amusement—a considerable increase for the holiday season of 1912. A recently published list comprises over 125 of such special articles in which small amounts of electric current are transformed into light, heat or power the varying applications showing the extent to which electricity has entered home life. Electric heating and cooking devices and appliances for saving labour in the household head a list of "gifts for women." Then there are about thirty electrical toys for children, appealing mainly to boys, of course. Over twenty other articles suitable for men are made, and almost as many again for bedroom and nursery comfort.

The importance of the condenser to the efficient operation of the high capacity steam turbine generators which are now so generally used in large electric central stations is well illustrated by the new apparatus in Chicago's latest electric generating station, the "North-west Plant," designed for an ultimate equipment of 240,000 kilowatts. In the turbine room there are installed at present two 20,000-kilowatt vertical units, and the turbine-base condenser of each units contains 7,500 one-inch brass tubes 17 feet long. The total effective condensing surface of 32,000 square feet thus provided is designed to maintain a two-inch vacuum when condensing 280,000 pounds of steam per hour. The main condenser shell weighs 141,000 pounds.

The electric light decoration for the exterior of the Mechanic's Building, Boston, where the Electrical Show opened on September 28th, includes some novel and beautiful features carried out under difficulties. The walls of this building are covered with ivy (the growth of many years) which could not be disturbed, so the special decorative effects obtained by incandescent lamps are supported on false work extending to the ground. These effects include mosaics of conventionalized flowers and foliage, in 4 and 8 candle-power lamps with dark red, light red, amber, dark green and light green bulbs. In addition, a number of decorative lamp-posts bearing flame are lamps in groups of four are used, the group comprising a single pale-green lamp above and three pale rose red lamps below. Pairs of pylons at the two ends of the street on which the building stands carried thirteen flame are lamps each, the lamps in the two upper tiers being pale-green and the remainder rose-pink.

The New York Electrical Exposition held from October 9th to 19th emphasized the historical side of the electrical industry especially the vast development of the public incandescent electric lighting service in New York city. This service to-day—well over 5 million actual lamps aggregating about 10 3-4 million 50-watt equivalents served from two gigantic central stations and 31 substations over 1,292 miles of underground mains and feeders—is the outgrowth from the original Pearl Street station where the current was first switched on at 3 p.m., September 4th 1882. Of the six "Jumbo" 125 horse-power dynamos which in that day of small things served 400 lamps distributed among 59 customers all but one was destroyed by fire in January, 1890. The one dynamo that was saved is now treasured as a relic; its work is done to-day largely by steam turbine generators of capacities up to 30,000 horse-power in a single unit. This original machine will be brought to the exposition from its honoured retirement, and a model of the original central station will also be shown.

It has been known for some time that gases will pass through metals when they are highly heated, thus platinum at a red heat will allow air to pass through it. Iron is also permeable for hydrogen when not and even when cold to a certain degree. More recently, Charpy and Bonnerot show that nitrogen does not penetrate iron below a temperature of 800 deg. Cent. Hydrogen passes more easily, and at a temperature of 500 degrees a considerable action is noticed.

At the Science Congress held at Nimes, France, a report made by M. Gobin was adopted, namely that a monetary standard be used by all countries which is adapted to the values now in use. The unit is known as the "mono" and has the value of dols.0.05. It corresponds to the well-known monetary units as follows: Franc, 4 monos; mark, 5 monos; florin, 8 monos; shilling 5 monos; piastre, 10 monos; yen, 10 monos; lire, 4 monos; pesata, 4 monos. The dollar would correspond to 20 monos.

Persons about to install new libraries or those who find their books in bad condition, will be glad of the advice offered on this subject by a writer in Les Annals (Paris). Glass cases should always be avoided, except for a few precious volumes which are specially looked after and frequently dusted, since the confined atmosphere and lack of air-circulation in such bookcases is favourable to the development of germs, insect and mold. Secondly, the simple precaution should be taken of placing on the shelves behind the books strips of cloth or flannel moistened with benzine dhenol, tobacco, juice or turpentine. These stripes give excellent results if renewed from time to time.

Infantile paralysis is transmitted by the stable fly is the important discovery which Dr. M. J. Rosenau professor of preventive medicine and hygiene at Harvard, announced to the fifteenth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography. Dr. Rosenau experimented with monkeys, the animals most closely resembling man. Twelve monkeys were infected with infantile paralysis. At different stage of the illness a large number of stable flies were introduced into the closely screened cages containing the monkeys. The stable fly bites. After a certain period the stable flies were transferred to cages containing well monkeys. These animals after being bitten by the flies developed all the symptoms of infantile paralysis, just as they appear in children afflicted with the disease. Some of the monkeys died. Dr. Rosenau took tissues from the monkeys thus infected by the flies and injected them into a third set of monkeys, which thereupon developed the disease. A method for eradication and control of infantile paralysis is now placed in the hands of sanitarians. It is believed that the necessity of quarantine is thus relieved, and that it will suffice to place a bed net around the patient.

At the Cities Exposition held recently in Duesseldorf, Germany, the perils of street traffic were illustrated in a convincing manner by means of kinematographic pictures made by the Duesseldorf Street Railway Company. Everybody knows that it is dangerous to board or to alight from a moving car. Statistics show that nearly fifty per cent of all street railway casualties are due to this foolish practice. One film showed a woman alighting from a slowly-moving car in the usual careless manner and coming to grief in consequence. In contrast was exhibited a film bearing the device "The Left Hand on the Left Handle" and showing a woman alighting properly and safely. A third film illustrates the danger which is person walking, driving or cycling, behind a car incurs by shifting to the other track without assuring himself that his new course is clear. The film shows a bicyclist turning to the left from behind a car and colliding with an automobile moving in the opposite direction. Another film illustrates the notorious bad habit of truckmen and hackmen, who persist in obstructing the tracks in defiance of the warning gongs and whistles of overtaking trolley cars. This obstructive policy of drivers should be combated by energetic measures. It is intolerable and absurd that thousands of persons should be delayed daily in this age of haste by the selfish obstinacy of a few drivers. The time-saving and other advantages of separate from the entrance, are also shown by comparative kinematographic studies. the new type of street car, in which the exit is

HIGH COURT—NOV. 18.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

Long Causes.

204-12 Jehangir M and S Mahomed Hosseia Jan Mahomed vs Suleman Joosub Sma B and Co
188-11 Patell and S Firaji Malaji Broker vs Wasudev Pandurang Lak Chit M and K.
693-12 Subnis and G, Rai Bahadur Ghanasham Nilkant Nadkarni vs Mariambai Bhai Shanker Testamentary Suits.
2-12 Surajmal and Co B D Parsar vs A N Parker Vachha and Co
19-12 Shroff D and D Devji Tricumdas and others vs Premabai widow Sme B and Co.

Long Causes.

17-12 Art H D and Co Harakbhai widow vs Bai Jamnabai widow Shroff D and D Little and Co Daph F and D
182-12 Tyabji D and Co Murarji Keshowji vs Keshowji Shamji Mehta and D
1020-12 Sub and G Y B Tete vs S L Meyekar Vachha G and Co.
668-12 Patell and E Memon Ali Mahomed Vali vs Tayab Haji Karim Mulji D and Co
692-12 Dubash and P Bhaniram Nagarmal vs Gopalji Pragji Bhimji and Co.
941-11 Mulla and M J B Raja vs Virji Shamji Lohar Sme B and Co
791-11 Bicknell S N Chandabhoy and Co vs B D Patell Vachha and Co.
390-10 Malvi The Indian Agency Co J W vs Jhipursha Tarachand Dikhait.
407-12 Malvi Sharma Saripal vs Hamirmal Ratanchand Chitnis.
325-12 Captain J M Lall vs The B B and C I Railway Co—Crawford.
639-12 Dubash Canji Hiraji vs R E Khiyar—Ardeshir
786-11 Judah Vithal Dhallaji Patel Dongre vs Hariba Awadji Shinde Subnis.
754-11 Judah R K Sherkar vs Hariba Awdaji Shinde Subnis.
680-11 Judah—Gunpat Rao Awdaji Patel Dongre vs Hariba Awdaji Bindhe Subnis.
1085-10 C P D Cunha—Hanifabai vs Ismail Haji Dawood—Payne
383-12 Bhimji and Co—Narotumdas Morarji Gocaldas vs S G Jagtap and others Subnis.
752-11 Shamrao Rawal and Co vs Deoram Keshowji Jehangir M and S.
371-12 Motichand and Bai Rashidabai vs Abdul Samad Esmail Molem and Amr Mehta and Co
100-10 Little and Co Churnilal Haridas and Co Jehangir Furdonji Karaka and another Payne and Co
453-12 Dastur and C Meghji Hirji Hunsraj Hirji and ers Motichand and D.
1039-11 D J Mantri Ramnath Sawairam Johurmall Mulchand maishanker K and G
694-12 Edgelow G W and Co Bhagwandas Karsondas Mathuradas Kallianji and another Payne and Co
561-12 Payne and Co A M Jeewanjee and Co vs Gulamhoosein Essaji Bick M S and Co.
675-12 Motichand and D Mancherji Wadilal and Co vs Narpal Parbat and others Nadir and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Beaman.)

Long Causes.

167-12 Capt and V Khinji Mathuradas vs Banchordas K Hansji Ard H D and Co
611-12 Little and Co. V V Thakoor, vs T B Wagh me B and Co.
59-09 Payne and Co. Keshavlal Gordhandas vs Narotamdas Gordhandas Mart J and M, Maivi, and Payne.
602-12 Mulla and M J B Raja vs The Hon'ble the Advocate-General of Bombay Diji D and S Sub and G.
1003-12 Surajmal and Co H B Sootaria vs A R Sootaria Jeh M and S.
376-12 Ragh and Co—Nanubai vs Bhimabai widow—Judas and S, Moti and D, Mulji K and S
211-11 Shroff D and D Bhagirath Ramchand vs Hakamchand Rambagat Mulla and M.
868-11 Wadia G and Co A K Irani vs N B Wagle M B Chothia.
617-11 In Person S Bardeva Bai Kamlabai Kanga and S,
391-12 Bhai K and G Keshavji Ramji vs Damodar Ramji Wadia G and C.
1024-11 Patel and E Wasudev Bhasker vs Basil N; Lang Khim L and M Jeh G and B Payne and Co
1147-10 Edg G W and Co M K Kothare vs Satyabhamabai widow Jeh M and S
673-11 Bhai K and G The Baroda Spg and Wg Co Ld vs The Satyanarayen Marine Fire Ins Co Ld Hiralal and Co
227-12 Subnis and G Drupadibai vs Rajaball Currimbux Sme B and Co
304-12 Unwalla P and O Sidick Haji Allarakhia vs Motichand and Doridas Edg G W and Co
217-11 Dubash and P Gulam Hoosenally vs R D Sethna. In Person (a Pauper)
390-12 Subnis and G Krishnarao Gomalrao vs The Bank of Bombay Crawford B and Co,
1182-10 Smetham B and Co Daji Pandoo Survey Devji Ramji Bhaskar Dubash and P.
618-12 Dubash and P Devji Ramji Bhatka Waghji Shamji and others Raghavaya N and Co.
150-12 Subnis and G Krisnabhai Mahadeo Mohile and others Ganpat Mahadeo Mohile and others Shamrao M and H.
607-10 Bhaishanker K and G Govindji Kanji Padamsey Valji and another
602-12 Surajmal and Co Heptallabai Ismailji vs B W Lang Bick M B and Co

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Long Causes.

681-11 Captain and V J M Wadia vs S H Batlivala Payne and Co.

Matrimonial Suit.

690-12 Craw B and Co Eleonora Nusserwanji P A Wadia vs Nasserwanji P A Wadia Wadia G and Co.

Reference.

4-06 J C G Bowen In re Govt vs Lady Mankorbai Sme B and Co.
789-10 Dadachanji and P Bhikhanchand Tejmal vs Ravatmal Lakhmichand Arlesir H D and Co.
432-12 Payne and Co Esmailji Mulla Vallibhai Lakdawala vs Noorbhai Boodhabai Pest B K and Co.
457-12 Mat J and M M P Nanawati vs Goolbai widow Ragh N and Co.
1054-11 Cap and V Mariambai vs Morobai Ismailji Vallibhoy and others Payne and others Edg G W and Co.
439-10 Ard H D and Co Gujadhar Meghraj vs Mangalchand Ramcoover Mulla and M.
197-12 Payne and Co Esmailji M lla Vallibhoy vs Essaji Moosaji Jam K and D.
411-12 Payne and Co A M Jeewanji and Co vs Gulamhoosein Essaji Tajbhoy Bick M B and Co.
971-11 Daph F and D M J Varerkar vs P B Dalal Bicknell M B and W and Kh L and M.
527-12 Edg G W and Co Bai Kesarbai widow vs Madhowlal Govindram Payne and Co.
944-12 Bhimji and Co—J Sanders Slater vs Meghji Valabhdas Patell and E.
812-10 Mulla and M Ahmed Mahomed vs Ahmed Jamal Chit M and K Sub and G
736-10 Subnis and G Valia alias Ashoo widow vs Hasamudin bin Mahomed Hoosein Burray Tyabji D and Co
458-05 Hiralal and Co Meghbai widow vs Moorbai widow Madlt K and C.
874-11 Bhai K and G Khimji Vishram and Co vs Khimji Nagji and others Jeh G and B.
758-11 Wadia G and Co—Madangopal Chandraram vs A S Esmail—Jeh M and S
759-11 Wadia G and Co—Madangopal Chandraram vs E Esmail—Jeh M and S
929-11 In Person M F Shroff vs The B Bay Company Ltd Craw B and Co
1035-11 In Person F D Shroff vs The B Bay Co Ltd Crawford B and Co

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)

For Hearing on Exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

558-03 D J Mantri Jamnabai vs Fazalbhoy Heptoola Nanu H and Co.

Long Causes.

271-12 Madhk and C R D Sethna vs Bhojabhai Allarakhia Payne and Co.
295-12 Mehta and D Jivan Ramchandra vs Purshotum Ramji Moti and D.
346-12 Chiz M and K Ahmed Jamal vs Mohomed Hossein Macba and others Ard H D and Co.
330-12 Mehta and D Hafizabai vs Salimabai D J Mantri,
892-11 Vachha and Co. Mohunlal Kalidas vs G R Bhagat Edg G W and Co.
1023-11 Malvi H M and B Muralidhar Shankarlal Alias Gangaram Tanvala vs Gober Nagji and Co Bhai K and G.
79-12 Malvi H M and B Bhavj Buldeodas vs Birdichand Prithviraj and an other Payne and Co.
762-11 Dub and P Jewan Morar vs Jamnadas Valji Subnis and G
880-11 Jam B and O Sha Heera Yarjang vs Ravji Poonsey In Person.
487-12 Bhimji and Co. Chimanlal Narandas vs Manecklal Narandas.
220-10 Jam B and D Visandeo Talchoband vs Varildas Parmanandas Bhimji and Co and Ragh N and Co

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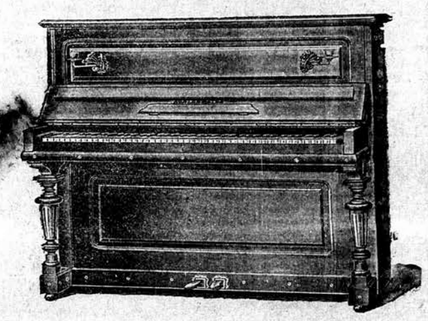

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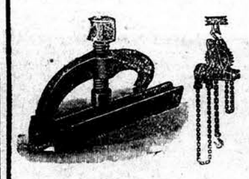

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